

Land Grade for 150,000 sq. ft. of land, sold for \$100,000. The land is located in the heart of the city, and is a prime location for a hotel or office building. The land is surrounded by other commercial buildings, and is a very convenient location for a business. The land is also a very attractive location for a residence. The land is a very good investment opportunity.

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
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Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

U.D.A.

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	6.00	Den.	Israel	1.5	Jo Jo	Norway	2.50	N.A.
Australia	1.75	Italy	1200	Le	Cheng	0.700	N.A.	
Bahamas	0.60	Jordan	4500	Mh	Omig	0.50	N.A.	
Bahrain	0.50	Kuwait	Shu	160	Omig	0.52	N.A.	
Belize	0.53	Lib	500	Pb	Sp	0.40	N.A.	
Bolivia	0.50	Lebanon	0.450	Sw	Sp	0.40	N.A.	
Brazil	0.50	Lith	1.00	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Canada	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Ceylon	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
China	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Columbia	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Costa Rica	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Cuba	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Dominican Republic	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Ecuador	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
El Salvador	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
England	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Ghana	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Greece	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Haiti	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Honduras	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Hungary	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Iceland	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
India	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Indonesia	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Ireland	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Israel	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Italy	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Jamaica	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Japan	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Jordan	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Kuwait	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Laos	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Lebanon	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Lithuania	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Malaysia	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Maldives	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Mali	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Mexico	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Morocco	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Mozambique	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Nicaragua	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Netherlands	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Nepal	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Niger	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Nigeria	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
North Korea	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Oman	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Pakistan	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Panama	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Paraguay	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Peru	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Philippines	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Poland	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Portugal	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Romania	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Russia	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Saudi Arabia	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Senegal	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Sierra Leone	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Singapore	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Slovakia	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Slovenia	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Somalia	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
South Africa	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Spain	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Swaziland	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Sweden	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Switzerland	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Taiwan	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Tanzania	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Togo	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Tonga	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Tunisia	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Turkey	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Turkmenistan	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Uganda	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Ukraine	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
U.S.	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
U.S.S.R.	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Uruguay	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Uzbekistan	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Venezuela	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Yemen	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Zambia	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	
Zimbabwe	0.50	Mal	0.450	Sw	Sw	0.40	N.A.	

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## Tentative Accord Seen in Lebanon

Gemayel, Israelis Said to Agree On First Withdrawal of Troops

**The Associated Press**  
BEIRUT — Lebanon and Israel were reported Friday to have reached a tentative agreement that the first stage of foreign troop withdrawals from Lebanon should begin early next month.

Government sources here said Israeli troops would withdraw from Lebanon's central mountains to coastal areas south of Beirut, while Syrian and Palestinian troops would pull back from the central mountains northeast of Beirut to the eastern Bekaa Valley.

The sources, who spoke on condition they would not be identified, said Philip C. Habib, a U.S. special envoy, had won the Israeli government's approval of the proposed first withdrawal stage.

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon has given his country's tentative agreement to the proposal, the sources said, provided it is linked to a program for a total withdrawal of 60,000 Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops from Lebanon.

The sources said that Mr. Habib plans to go to Syria next week to ascertain that President Hafez al-Assad would order his forces to pull back from the central Lebanese mountains as the Israelis withdrew.

President Gemayel's government is expected at the same time to send an emissary to the Arab League headquarters in Tunis to negotiate a compliance by the Palestine Liberation Organization with the proposed plan, the sources said.

The sources said, however, that an overall accord on all major issues involved in the troop withdrawal negotiations, including security arrangements and future relations, might have to be reached before a first phase of the withdrawal could be carried out.

"The first stage envisioned by Mr. Habib would take Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces back nine miles (14.5 kilometers) from their current positions in the central mountains, the sources said.

They said Mr. Gemayel has already instructed the Lebanese Army command to begin planning a deployment of Lebanese troops into vacated areas to reopen and patrol the international highway that links Beirut with Damascus, the Syrian capital.

About 6,000 troops from the 22,000-man Lebanese Army are currently tied up in the Beirut operation that brought the Moslem and Christian sectors of the Lebanese capital under army control for the first time since the 1975-76 civil war.

An Israeli patrol of one tank and two armored personnel carriers on Friday tried to pass through a newly established Lebanese Army checkpoint at the suburban Camille Chamoun boulevard near the city's southern entrance, Lebanese military sources reported.

The checkpoint immediately blocked the road with a Lebanese tank and an armored personnel carrier. The Israeli patrol eventually turned back, the sources said.

Timor Goksel, spokesman for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, contended Friday that Israeli troops tried to disarm a French UNIFIL convoy at Beirut's seaside suburban resort of Khalde on Thursday.

After an hour-long standoff, he said, the Israeli commander allowed the French convoy to pass.



**ASSAMESE DEMONSTRATION** — Assamese students marched in New Delhi on Friday to protest state elections in Assam, where hundreds have died in election violence. The sign at rear reads "Hitler Killed the Jews, Indians Kill Assamese." Page 5.

## Britain Sets \$3 Oil-Price Cut

Norway Follows Move as Pressure on OPEC Builds

**By Bob Haggerty**  
*International Herald Tribune*  
LONDON — Britain's state-owned oil company proposed Friday a reduction of \$3 a barrel for its North Sea crude, triggering a similar price cut by Norway and raising the prospect that some OPEC members may break ranks with the cartel.

Norway, which follows Britain's lead in pricing, cut its prices by between \$3 and \$3.50. Meanwhile, there were reports that OPEC members Nigeria and Venezuela were about to reduce prices independently of the cartel. Industry sources in Lagos were quoted by Reuters as saying Nigeria is almost certain to cut its prices by about \$5 early next week, and a Caracas newspaper reported that Venezuela may reduce prices by about \$2.

In addition, the official Kuwait News Agency quoted that country's oil minister, Ali al-Khalifa, as saying that two Gulf countries are offering price cuts.

Whether the reductions will degenerate into a price war appears to hinge on the discipline of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The moves by Britain and Norway, which are not OPEC members, came about four weeks after the 13-nation cartel failed at a meeting in Geneva to agree on a price-supporting policy.

Since then, most industry analysts have said that a general price cut of at least several dollars is all but inevitable. Analysts, traders and executives generally agree, however, that OPEC could prevent an even steeper drop by reaching a credible agreement to limit production.

"OPEC now has to sit down and get its house in order," said David Johnson, an oil analyst at the stock brokerage of Wood Mackenzie & Co. Chances for OPEC to do that remain a matter of debate.

Mr. Johnson said he sees a fairly good chance for an OPEC accord. Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest producer, can afford to reduce its output further, he argued, and Iran has shown signs of willingness to compromise on its production.

An oil trader in London, however, insisted that OPEC's political squabbles are too bitter to be resolved soon. "Their needs are diverse, different and, in every case, desperate," he said.

What is left of OPEC unity could soon be shaken by Nigerian price cut. Production in Nigeria, long regarded as the OPEC nation most desperate to boost revenue, has plunged from about two million barrels a day in 1980 to around 500,000, which covers little more than domestic needs.

At the same time, Nigeria's finances are coming undone. Last week, for example, the country's government acknowledged that it was about \$3 billion behind on trade payments. The country thus has little choice but to increase its oil sales by lowering prices.

"I don't expect Nigeria to wait," said a London-based executive of a major U.S. oil company.

Among other countries widely regarded as being on the point of a price cut are Mexico, not an OPEC member, and Venezuela. Both need oil revenues to meet enormous debt payments. While a small price cut might help them increase sales, a price collapse would probably snuff their efforts to reschedule loans.

Britain's oil customers now are awaiting the reaction from such countries to the price proposal by British National Oil Corp., which sets British oil prices after consulting the 80 or so companies with which it trades.

The proposal, which would bring the price of North Sea Brent and Forties crude to \$30.50 a barrel, was on the low side of predictions calling for a cut of \$3 to \$4. By trying to nudge the market down gingerly, British authorities probably hope to avoid a price war.

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

## Arafat Widens His Majority on PLO Council

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
ALGIERS — Despite resistance from a radical minority, Yasser Arafat succeeded Friday in placing 30 of his supporters in the Palestine Liberation Organization's parliament-in-exile, in a victory that was viewed as an endorsement of his policies.

The vote increased the size of the Palestine National Council by 11 percent and substantially strengthened Mr. Arafat's majority. The council ratified by a show of hands the nomination of 40 new council members, bringing the total to 400. All but 11 of the nominees were Arafat supporters.

Mr. Arafat's leading opponent, Ahmed Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, failed in his attempt to organize opposition to the appointments. Mr. Jibril's group is supported by Libya.

Earlier, Mr. Jibril had threatened to take his group out of the PLO if the council endorsed a peace plan approved by Arab leaders — including Mr. Arafat — in September at a summit meeting in Fez, Morocco. That plan implied recognition of Israel in exchange for a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Analysts said the council's expansion vote on Friday, the fifth day of its 16th session in Algiers, was a further indication of support for Mr. Arafat's policy. United Press International reported.

Moreover, Mr. Arafat remains certain to win the council's endorsement to pursue his search for a Middle East peace settlement, his associates said. "The final word on anything, including the Reagan plan, will come from the PNC," a PLO official said. "There is no doubt that Arafat holds a majority vote there."

The council will end its meetings Tuesday, two days later than scheduled, a council spokesman said. It is expected to adopt a political program similar to the Fez plan, council members said. That program would envisage a possible peace settlement with Israel for the first time but would insist on a fully independent Palestinian state with Arab Jerusalem as its capital.

The Associated Press quoted sources as saying that a Palestinian state could join in a confederation with Jordan once its sovereignty was internationally recognized.

Earlier in the meetings, speeches by Mr. Jibril and other radicals, such as George Habash, the head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Nayef Hawatmeh, who leads the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, drew vigorous applause.

But the radicals have received little active support from the council. Many who had applauded the speeches voiced with Mr. Arafat the enlargement of the council.

Essam Sartawi, whom Mr. Arafat assigned to contact Israelis, said the applause given to those speeches was "an attempt to appease the militants and more an expression of frustration than an attempt at implementation."

"The noisy applause should not mislead anyone," he added. "When the majority speaks up, the ovations will be far louder."

Mr. Sartawi said the radicals are conducting a "rearguard action" to block endorsement of the Fez plan. He said they also hope to impose an outright rejection of President Ronald Reagan's peace initiative, which Mr. Arafat has said contains some positive points.

A PLO aide said guerrilla leaders, in all-night meetings Friday night after the council closed for the day, debated alternatives to the Reagan plan and an Arab League peace plan that implies recognition but does not specifically admit Israel's right to exist.

On Sept. 1, Mr. Reagan proposed Palestinian self-government in association with Jordan, but ignored the PLO and its demand for total independence. Some moderates believed the Fez plan might be reconciled with certain parts of the Reagan proposal, particularly with regard to future Palestinian links with Jordan.

Mr. Arafat has not embraced the Reagan plan but has opposed outright rejection. He is due to deliver a major policy speech later in the session.

But Assem Kadi, leader of the pro-Syrian Saiga group, has called for closer coordination between the PLO and the Soviet Union. He has rejected Mr. Reagan's plan. "We do not only reject the Reagan plan, but will struggle to thwart it," he said.

Mr. Habash told the council Thursday that the Reagan plan was aimed at destroying the Palestinian cause and was tantamount to surrender.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday in Washington that the main goal of U.S. policy was to bring King Hussein of Jordan into peace talks with the support of the Palestinians and the Arab world.

Referring to the Palestinians, Mr. Shultz said, "I believe that unless and until they are addressed and some reasonable solution is found to the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, we will not have peace in the Middle East."

## Human Gene Is Found To Have Cancer Link

**By Paul Jacobs**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*  
LOS ANGELES — Researchers at Childrens Hospital and the University of California, Los Angeles, appear to have the first clear evidence of a cancer-suppressing gene in humans: a short stretch of a human chromosome that must be present and in working order to prevent the formation of an extremely rare eye tumor in young children.

The findings, in two papers published Friday in the journal *Science*, support a 10-year-old theory that there are two principal ways for cancers to form — that some tumors may be caused by the activation of cancer-causing genes, and others, like the eye tumor, may be the result of the loss or deactivation of anti-cancer genes.

The scientists have been studying the chromosomes of children with retinoblastoma, a white tumor that develops within the light-sensitive retina at the back of the eye. The cancer, which usually develops by the time a child is 3, has long been known to run in families, although most cases have no family history. In some cases, it is possible to see that a short stretch of a single chromosome, No. 13, is missing in these patients, but in most patients the chromosome looks normal.

In one of the papers published Friday, the researchers trace the hereditary form of the disease in three families to a small band on chromosome 13. The location on the chromosome is the same spot that the researchers showed in 1980 was responsible for the nonhereditary form of the disease.

The newest finding strongly suggests that a single gene — a short stretch of DNA that directs a single activity in developing retinal cells — is affected in all forms of the rare eye tumor, said Dr. Robert S. Sparks of the UCLA School of Medicine and Dr. A. Lynn Murphy and William F. Benedict of Childrens Hospital.

In their second paper, they describe the first direct evidence of how the gene contributes to the development of the rare cancer.

The findings come from a single patient, a 3-year-old girl with retinoblastoma in both eyes, one of which was removed because of the extent of the cancer. She was one of about 150 children a year who are diagnosed as having the disease.

Her case was doubly puzzling — there was no evidence that her family carried a defective gene. And the critical chromosome looked normal.

But the samples taken from the child were not completely normal. The scientists showed that her cells did not produce the full amount of an enzyme whose production was controlled by a spot on chromosome 13 that the researchers showed was very close to the gene they identified as responsible for the eye tumor.

They concluded that a short stretch of one of the two chromosomes numbered 13 that are present in all normal cells was missing. The defect was simply too small to be seen.

Then they examined tumors removed from the girl's most severely affected eye. They were surprised to find that the tumor cells had only a single chromosome 13, instead of two. And that was the defective one.

The discovery strongly suggested, for the first time in humans, that a cancer was the result of the absence of a properly working gene, Dr. Benedict wrote.



**ISOLATED** — A woman holds rosary beads in Suchitoto, El Salvador, which has been surrounded by rebels. The offensive has led the government to ask Washington for urgent military aid. Page 3.

## In Brazil, Artists Win a Campaign

A Lagoon in 'Bahia' Is Saved From Cement Firms

**By Warren Hoge**  
*New York Times Service*  
SALVADOR, Brazil — It seemed like a lot of commotion to make over some sand and water in a nation that, with one of the world's longest coastlines, has an abundance of both.

But the site of a just-ended public ruckus here is literally sacred to the people of Salvador, and Salvador in turn has a reputation among Brazilians that amounts to reverence.

It is at once the city that best reflects Brazil's colonial origins, its large African-descended population and its present musical and visual culture.

"This place fascinates all Brazilians," said Jorge Amado, Brazil's best-known writer, who lives here and has contributed to that fascination with his richly detailed chronicles of the life and characters of the area.

The controversy erupted when cement companies began trucking sand from the high, white dunes surrounding a sinuously shaped body of deep black water called the Lagoon of Abade.

The action galvanized two major groups that give this area what Mr. Amado described as its "magic" quality — the hundreds of thousands of practitioners of Afro-Brazilian religions and the large number of prominent painters, singers, composers and writers who live here and feed an artistic indebtedness to Salvador's hearty of tropical sights and sounds.

Abade is the setting of a legend of candombe, a black matriarchal religion combining African, Indian and Roman Catholic traditions. The lagoon's lunar beauty has found its way onto the canvases of almost every major painter in the town and is mentioned in many popular songs and poems.

"They were destroying my principal source of inspiration," said Calassans Neim, an internationally known artist. He pointed excitedly around his backyard studio at a series of oils incorporating the contours and colors of the lagoon.

Others agreed, and they resolved to hold rallies and petition the local authorities to put an end to the destruction. Such movements in Brazil have had little success where commercial interests have clashed with those of cultural preservation, and the organizers knew it. Cactano Veloso and Gilberto Gil, two popular singers, pronounced themselves "skeptical" and "despairing."

Somewhat to their surprise, they won. The mayor ordered the heavy-duty rigs out, declared the area a city park and said the man who contended he owned the land would have to fight it out in court.

"That will take 20 years, and though it's initially illegal, it's also thoroughly just," said José Augusto to Bert de Castro, a reporter for the daily *A Tarde*.

The decision reflected an awakening attention to preservation in a country where huge complexes of colonial architecture have been bulldozed into dust. But it also established the power of the artists and musicians and Afro-Brazilian cultists and recognized Salvador's special place in Brazilian culture.

Salvador is actually São Salvador da Bahia de Todos os Santos, or Saint Savior of the Bay of All Saints. But it is more commonly referred to simply as Bahia, even though Bahia is actually the name of the state of which it is the capital. The first Portuguese landing in Brazil was in the southern part of Bahia in 1500, and Salvador was the colony's capital city for two centuries.

Bahia is where the racial combination between Indians, Africans and Europeans that marks the Brazilian culture was most pronounced. "Bahia is Brazil's cultural home because here the mixture was strongest," Mr. Amado said. The Portuguese and Indian cultures have their sad sides: they're preoccupied with death. It was the Africans that saved us. Three-quarters of Bahia's population is of African descent.

The 1,200 candombe houses were long illegal, but today they wield considerable political influence, as the Abade case illustrated. Last year, for the first time, one of their religious sites was officially set aside for preservation. "Before, they used to tear them down and put up gas stations," Mr. Amado said.

The old central area of narrow, hilly streets, pastel-colored town houses and 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century churches, some with lavishly gilded interiors, was designated by UNESCO as one of the most important intact examples of colonial architecture in the world. It sits atop a peninsula just inland from the shores of the bay.

Clusters of high-rise buildings crowd in from one side, and another, more modern part of the city has arisen on the lower shore.

"The fact that so much of the culture has survived this bombardment of changes shows what force it has," said Carlos Bastos, a painter, who, like Mr. Amado, lives near the Lagoon of Abade. He said he had despaired over the 150 tract houses and the large luxury hotel that had sprung up around the dunes in the past 10 years. "I only hope now that this campaign for Abade will serve as an example," he said.

## AWACS Stay in Egypt Is Expected To Be Short, Officials in U.S. Say

**By Bernard Gwertzman**  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say that they expect the four AWACS reconnaissance planes sent to Egypt will remain only for a few days, unless Libya launches an attack against Sudan.

In a briefing at the White House on Thursday, a senior administration official, who refused to be mentioned by name, sought to take any sense of drama out of the recent developments in the Mediterranean caused by heightened concern in Washington, Cairo and Khartoum over intelligence reports indicating the planning of a possible Libyan attack against Sudan.

The official said that the decision to send the four Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) surveillance aircraft had been made late last week by U.S. and Egyptian officials. He refused to be specific on the reason for their dispatch but linked it to Libyan actions.

"Libya has a habit, and it is unrelieved for a matter of years, of intimidating its neighbors, and this applies to Chad, Niger, the Sudan and even Egypt," he said. He added that in the last week, the situation was "a little more tense" than usual.

Other administration officials, not connected to the White House, were more blunt about what they said had precipitated not only the dispatch of the AWACS planes, but also the movements of the Nimiz carrier task force in the Mediterranean.

According to these officials, intelligence information had been received in Cairo and in Washington suggesting that the Libyan government of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi was plotting another effort to overthrow the Sudanese government of President Gaafar Nimeiri.

One part of the plot, as reported by intelligence sources, was an air raid by Libyan planes on Khartoum, the Sudanese capital, to take place sometime next week. When Libya began to move some of its Soviet-built aircraft into southern Libya and to bases in parts of Chad under Libyan control, Egyptian and U.S. officials decided to send the four AWACS to the air base known as Cairo West.

At about the same time the decision was made last week to send the four AWACS, the U.S. Navy also had the Nimiz, the only aircraft carrier attached to the 6th Fleet, begin maneuvering away from Lebanese waters and closer to Egyptian and Libyan waters.

Although the navy has in the past sent ships close to the Gulf of Sidra, a large body of water that Libya claims is its own, the senior administration official said that this time the Nimiz had stayed in waters that were indisputably international and its planes had not flown over the gulf waters claimed by Libya.

In August 1981, two U.S. Navy F-14s shot down two Libyan planes in the disputed area after the U.S. planes were fired upon by one of the Libyan planes during U.S. maneuvers over the gulf in the southern Mediterranean.

The senior administration official insisted Thursday that the movements of the Nimiz group and the dispatch of the four AWACS were unrelated. He said

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### INSIDE



**Colonel General Nikolai Chervov** gave details on Friday of a Soviet plan to reduce Soviet and U.S. forces in Central Europe by about 5 percent. Page 2.

- Bangladesh's military ruler offers to open a "national dialogue" with his civilian political opponents following violent student disturbances. Page 5.
- Kenneth L. Adelman says he will fight to win confirmation as the chief U.S. arms control official. Page 3.
- Angelo Rizzoli, chairman of Italy's largest publishing group, and his brother Alberto, a leading board member, have been arrested on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy. Page 2.
- The U.S. has drafted proposals to sell subsidized farm products, which could increase tension with Europe. Page 7.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Bomb Injures 76 In South Africa

**The Associated Press**  
BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa — A bomb allegedly planted by black nationalist guerrillas exploded Friday in a government office here, injuring 76 blacks, 18 of them seriously, police said.

General Mike Goldenhuys, chief of the South African police, said in Pretoria that the banned African National Congress was responsible for the explosion. If the ANC planted the bomb, it would be the most costly blast in terms of injuries in its campaign to overthrow the white minority South African government.

The ANC office in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, refused to comment on the explosion.







# Controlling U.S. Military Budget: Long-Term Planning Seems the Only Solution

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress can cut military spending, as a chorus of voices is asking, but it has few tools to reduce the constantly growing costs of buying and operating a military force, which may be the only way to achieve control of the Defense Department budget.

This is only one of several gloomy assessments that analysts in and out of Congress are making as initial hearings on the military budget begin in Senate and House committees.

Complex problems in reducing the military budget arise most acutely in the category of buying weapons and equipment. These purchases account for 34 percent of President Ronald Reagan's military budget request for the 1984 fiscal year, the largest single share of military spending. Long-range plans will raise that share to 39 percent by 1988.

Some well-informed analysts believe that if Congress came to accept the idea that controlling the military budget could be accomplished

only by actions stretching over several years, rather than those confined to one year, many of these problems could be overcome or made less intractable.

One problem is that if Congress merely cuts away on funds requested for a given weapon, the savings achieved in the 1984 fiscal year,

## NEWS ANALYSIS

which begins Oct. 1, are likely to be offset by higher spending on the same weapon in later years.

The air force is asking \$2.13 billion in the 1984 budget for 48 F-15 fighter planes and spare parts. Congress may well reduce that request slightly, but if it does not take action that would encourage or force the air force to reduce the number it plans on, the air force might postpone buying some of the aircraft until a later year. It would also probably need to increase the years the F-15 would be in production.

This would increase the unit cost of each F-15, already \$40 million. Very few Pentagon

weapon programs are even near economical production rates, the point at which the production of additional units on longer lower costs. Reducing the annual production of items that have not reached this point therefore increases the price of each item.

Moreover, stretching the purchases over a greater number of years increases exposure to inflation. Military modernization would also be slowed.

Some members of Congress are likely to argue that such results must be accepted to relieve the pressure exerted on the federal deficit and the economy. However, reducing or canceling weapon programs usually brings relatively negligible reductions in spending in the current budget year.

Much of the spending in a fiscal year arises from contract obligations approved by Congress and incurred by the Pentagon in previous years. Analysts in the Congressional Budget Office, for example, recently recommended canceling the navy's F-18 fighter bomber program, which is just entering the production phase, but

calculated that the savings in the 1984 budget year would be negligible.

In dealing with the 1983 military budget, Congress cut \$19 billion from Mr. Reagan's appropriation request, which included authority for some spending in later years. However, actual spending for the year was reduced only \$7 billion. Most of those savings were achieved in the category of "readiness" spending rather than on weapons.

Last year, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and the then deputy secretary of defense, Frank C. Carlucci, doggedly employed the argument that cutting military spending would do little to relieve the pain and size of the 1983 deficit.

However, this kind of argument can be stood on its head, as several analysts outside the Pentagon and White House remarked.

Cumulative deficits of several hundred billion dollars are predicted over five fiscal years. Although cuts in the 1984 request for weapon spending might have a limited effect on the 1984 deficit, such reductions would show significant

results in the next four years. The Congressional Budget Office analysis, for instance, recently studied a relatively modest list of six program cancellations and two deep reductions. They concluded that all these actions would reduce actual spending in 1984 by slightly more than \$3 billion but would result in cumulative five-year savings of almost \$40 billion.

They estimated that canceling the MX missile program would save only \$3 billion in 1984. However, the Air Force estimates the remaining cost of the MX program at more than \$26 billion in current dollars, a figure that could be expected to swell in inflated future dollars.

In many cases, outright termination or cancellation of selected weapon programs would lead to slightly larger immediate savings than a large number of relatively small reductions in many programs.

There are, at least theoretically, other attractive advantages to canceling a few programs rather than nibbling at many. Each weapon system that comes into use increases the spending

on readiness, which includes the cost of spares, people and equipment to maintain the weapon, ammunition or other stockpiled material.

On the basis of experience, there may be little reason to hope, however, that either Congress or the Pentagon will agree to canceling major weapon programs and budgeting the rest at economical production rates.

"Canceling an established program is extraordinarily difficult," said William A. Long, the deputy undersecretary of defense for acquisition policy. He said each weapon developed a constituency in Congress, in its armed service and in industry.

About 50 members of Congress are members of a "military reform caucus" that in general favors adopting less complex and less expensive weapons and buying them in larger numbers. But Congress cannot design weapons or even effectively oversee the process. Such change in military philosophy must come in the executive branch. The uniformed and civilian bureaucracies in the Pentagon have successfully resisted such efforts in the past.

## Arms Nominee Vows Fight in U.S. Senate; Floor Battle Possible

By David Shribman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's choice to be the nation's chief arms control official, says he will fight to win confirmation in the Senate, where his nomination has been under criticism.

Mr. Adelman's remarks Thursday, combined with Mr. Reagan's insistence that the Senate accept his choice for director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, set the stage for a confrontation between the White House and Capitol Hill and raised the prospect of what one Republican senator described as a "debilitating, demoralizing experience."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee put off a vote on the confirmation of Mr. Adelman, the deputy U.S. delegate to the United Nations, after it became apparent Wednesday that his nomination would not win committee endorsement.

As administration officials redoubled their efforts Thursday to gain support for Mr. Adelman, senators from both parties acknowledged that Mr. Reagan might prevail in a floor battle but nonetheless renewed their pleas that he make a new selection to direct the arms control agency.

In New York, Mr. Adelman said he had consistently advocated "strong arms control with real reductions." Regarding published remarks attributed to him two years

ago characterizing arms control negotiations as a "hoax," he said in a prepared statement, "These were not my views then and are not my views now. I have no recollection of making any such statement at any time."

The Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, said he expected the panel to vote next week. Republicans are then likely to have to bring Mr. Adelman's nomination to the Senate floor without committee approval.

Though this is not unprecedented, some Republicans said they hoped the White House would not insist on pressing the issue.

But on Thursday, the White House re-emphasized the president's endorsement of Mr. Adelman, asserting that Mr. Reagan "could not be stronger for a nominee than he is for this individual."

Larry M. Speakes, the president's spokesman, added that Mr. Reagan believed "it would send a wrong signal to the allies and to the Soviets if he did not get his nominee for this position."

"I am afraid we are in a very difficult, awkward, no-win situation," said Senator Larry Pressler of South Dakota, one of two Republicans to oppose Mr. Adelman in the committee. "If the president goes forward he can confirm him, but to do so there would be a bitter debate on the floor of the Senate and Adelman would go to Europe a crippled official."

Mr. Adelman, 36, was nominated to replace Eugene V. Roslow, who was dismissed in January. Mr. Adelman, worried committee members with incomplete answers in his first confirmation hearing, failing to convince some of them that he was a vigorous advocate of arms control negotiations and leading some Democrats to charge that his nomination was an indication that the Reagan administration lacks commitment to arms negotiations.

"I realize that my confirmation has become a vehicle for a larger debate on arms control policy," Mr. Adelman said Thursday. "The real issue is whether the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is prepared to support the president in trying to achieve real arms reductions and will support him in getting about that task now."

If the fighting continues, Department of Defense sources said, the government forces could run out of ammunition within 30 days. A lack of spare parts for the government's U.S.-supplied helicopters and other aircraft is beginning to curtail combat operations, the sources said.

Moreover, Pentagon and State Department officials said Thursday that there was no sign of a weakening of the current guerrilla offensive, which began last fall.

"There is a certain sense of urgency about this," Mr. Sanchez said. "Time is running short on us and this has to be done fairly fast."

The Reagan administration requested \$63 million in military assistance funds for El Salvador this year, but Congress cut back the request to \$25 million. The Pentagon is now seeking an additional \$35 million, Mr. Sanchez said.

Aside from spare parts and ammunition, the Pentagon would like to replace one of the 19 UH-1 combat helicopters recently shot down by ground fire. The Pentagon also would like to provide an additional six helicopters to El Salvador to increase the army's ability to airlift troops into contested areas.

Mr. Sanchez said the additional funds could be obtained by borrowing funds allocated to another military assistance account or by an emergency supplemental appropriation. Both actions would require the consent of Congress.

But by declaring that an emergency existed in El Salvador, President Ronald Reagan could allocate funds without congressional approval, from an account set up specifically for military emergencies.

## El Salvador Asks U.S. for Urgent Aid

By David Wood

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — With its forces running out of ammunition and spare parts for combat planes, El Salvador has asked the United States to provide emergency military assistance for its battle against leftist guerrillas, Pentagon officials say.

Nestor Sanchez, a deputy assistant secretary of defense and the Pentagon's chief Latin America expert, said Thursday that heavy fighting between the guerrillas and Salvadoran forces is continuing and that the Salvadoran forces "need our help."

If the fighting continues, Department of Defense sources said, the government forces could run out of ammunition within 30 days. A lack of spare parts for the government's U.S.-supplied helicopters and other aircraft is beginning to curtail combat operations, the sources said.

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## Captive Is Freed in Italy

United Press International

SAMO, Italy — Kidnappers freed a pharmacist, Concetta Infantino Saladino, on a country road near this Calabrian hill town early Friday after having held her captive for 25 days, the police reported. They said they did not know whether a ransom had been paid.



LAUNCHING A CAMPAIGN — Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, 45, announcing his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination in Denver, with his wife, Lee, and his daughter, Andrea. He said he would campaign for responsible yet humane spending policies, and would stress matters of concern to the U.S. West.

## Reagan's Silence on '84 Candidacy Is Making Conservatives Restless

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Restless conservatives impatient for President Ronald Reagan to signal that he will be a candidate for re-election are taking matters in their own hands with a series of informal meetings designed to promote his candidacy.

The meetings, confirmed by several key Reagan political operatives from past campaigns, are intended to fill a political vacuum that has become increasingly worrisome to some of the president's original supporters.

"There was concern from the beginning whether Reagan would be a one-term president or not," said one of his former field directors. "There hasn't been enough concern for keeping the 1980 coalition intact."

Already, longtime Reaganites have met to discuss re-election strategy in Missouri, Texas, Utah and Wisconsin, and similar sessions are planned soon in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Reaganites from a dozen Western states will meet in Denver the last weekend of this month to discuss the prospects for 1984.

But the White House is concerned that zealous backers of the president may inadvertently take actions that would make Mr. Reagan speed up his own timetable. He is said to have made no decision on whether to run again, but many of his top aides predict that he will be a candidate.

Senator Laxalt, who said that he does not think any announcement is likely before late this summer, discounts the need for Mr. Reagan to send any additional signals at this time.

"I don't find anyone in the Reagan family who doubts he's going to run," said the Nevada senator, who is close to the president.

But some equally loyal to President Reagan do not share this view.

They point out that Mr. Reagan

Lyn Nofziger, the former White House political adviser who now is leading the effort to prod Mr. Reagan into an early announcement, has arranged and attended many of these meetings. An earlier public attempt by Mr. Nofziger to launch a re-election effort was repudiated by the White House, but the current arrangements have at least informal sanction from people close to the president.

Mr. Nofziger stressed, however, that the meetings are informal and involve no expenditure of funds. For this reason, he said, they do not require a formal filing of candidacy or formation of an official committee under federal election law.

Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, whose appointment as general chairman of the Republican Party has been taken by many Reaganites as a sign that the president will seek a second term, is aware of some of these meetings. He said they are merely forums for discussion at this point.

"I believe First Amendment rights apply to politicians," he added.

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## Reagan Still Pressing His Claim Of Privilege on EPA Documents

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House says that President Ronald Reagan is still pressing the claim of executive privilege that led to his battle with the House of Representatives over Environmental Protection Agency documents.

Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Thursday that Mr. Reagan had not meant to suggest at his news conference Wednesday night that he would simply surrender the documents to House subcommittees that have subpoenaed them, even if the documents did contain evidence of wrongdoing.

What Mr. Reagan said was that he would "never invoke executive privilege to cover up wrongdoing" and that he had ordered the Justice Department to make a complete investigation of "every charge that is made." He added: "I can no longer insist on executive privilege if there's a suspicion in the minds of the people that maybe it is being used to cover some wrongdoing. That we will never stand for."

Several members of Congress and others have made broad charges of criminal wrongdoing at the agency, including the shredding of subpoenaed documents, perjury, "sweetheart" settlements with toxic waste polluters and political manipulation of hazardous waste enforcement proceedings.

A compromise may be in the off-

ing that would give the members of the congressional subcommittees investigating the charges access to all the documents, with assurances of confidentiality to prevent public dissemination and to satisfy the administration's insistence on preserving the principle of executive privilege.

Such an agreement would call for the House to void its Dec. 16 citation of the EPA administrator, Anne M. Gorsuch, for contempt of Congress for refusing to surrender the documents, according to officials of the Justice Department and Congress involved in the negotiations.

Mr. Speakes, at a news conference, said the documents would be inspected by the Justice Department, which is investigating the situation at EPA for evidence of wrongdoing, and that the department would "take whatever action is appropriate."

Mr. Speakes stressed that most of the documents had been studied by lawyers at the Justice Department and the EPA, who "have not found, to this point, any evidence of wrongdoing."

In other developments Thursday, Rita M. Lavelle, who has been removed as head of the EPA's hazardous waste program, did not appear as expected at a House subcommittee hearing on her activities at the agency.

But an appointment calendar that she surrendered Wednesday to

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## The Adelman Debate

### Stick With Him A Costly Error

President Ronald Reagan intends to stick with his nomination of Kenneth Adelman as director of the arms control agency, notwithstanding the delay imposed by a closely divided Senate Foreign Relations Committee. So the consideration of the appointment will go on. We have been reviewing Mr. Adelman's record and going over the new material brought out in the committee, and we remain convinced that he is a reasonable choice.

True, Mr. Adelman is not the experienced arms control figure who might easily have stilled some senators' doubts about his conservative inclinations. Nor does his nomination seem to fill the longing of some senators for someone who can conceivably move the president off what they see as his wrongheaded approach to the arms control talks.

But are these the standards by which a mid-term nominee must be judged? Is not a president entitled to a choice who is no novice in the field, has earned a promotion and shares his purposes? Ambassador Adelman is a scholar and policy analyst whose government service includes a year on the inside as aide to a former secretary of defense and two years on the firing line at the United Nations.

Mr. Adelman managed in his second bearing to quell most of the doubts he had raised in his first about his capacity to cope with the material. Still, serious senators were left with questions about his views — or, better, about his commitment.

His views are mainstream conservative. He challenged the 1970s SALT process along lines that have since become established Reagan policy — namely, that SALT did not produce real arms reductions, suitable strategic stability or substantial cost savings. Much criticism of his ostensible lack of commitment seems to focus on a report that in a 1981 interview he called arms control a "sham." Mr. Adelman says he recalls no such interview or statement, and he furnishes a range of publications indicating a precisely opposite view.

The heart of the problem, it seems to us, does not lie in Mr. Adelman's commitment. It lies in the widespread public anxiety over Mr. Reagan's commitment. Some senators are plainly playing politics with the nomination. Others have seized on it as one of their few opportunities to send the president a message. There is a certain unhappy tradition of the Senate's using hearings on the arms control directorship for this purpose. In any event, the senators have delivered their message. They should allow Mr. Reagan to get on with his arms control policy, for which, of course, he will be held accountable.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

With a stubbornness that often serves him well, President Reagan bids the Senate to suppress its misgivings and confirm Kenneth Adelman as head of the arms control agency. With apparent innocence the president declines the invitation to reconsider, which came when the Foreign Relations Committee delayed rejection of the nominee.

"Well, either way I would lose then, wouldn't I? What's the difference whether I surrender or they beat me by one vote?" Here is the difference: If he shifts to a more suitable nominee, Mr. Reagan would lose only a momentary battle, attributable to hasty staff work. If he tries to ram the appointment through, he will lose the chance to bring needed technical skill to his diplomatic team and lose more ground in the effort to demonstrate his commitment to arms control.

Far from surrender, a better appointment could be a diplomatic and political gain. The director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is a highly visible official who traditionally symbolizes America's devotion to halting the nuclear arms race. Often he is also functionally important, possessing the expertise to contest the Pentagon and the diplomatic skill to contest the Russians. The Reagan administration needs a distinguished appointee on both counts.

Neither the president, nor his national security adviser, nor his secretary of state or defense has ever wrestled with the intellectual problems of controlling nuclear arms. None has ever wrung a plausible negotiating bid on arms control from Washington's contentious bureaucracies. None has ever tried to codify an important agreement with the Soviet Union. And, as Senate leaders of both parties now recognize, neither has Mr. Adelman.

The president well-summarized Mr. Adelman's qualifications: "The young man is... well-educated... very intelligent... [with] experience... at the United Nations and all... the latter mostly diplomacy to Africa. Senator Charles Mathias scorned him for taking 'a crash course' in agency issues. Even Republicans who finally found him a 'convicted' arms control supporter could not find him a convincing leader for such diplomacy.

Their skepticism is not partisan, as Mr. Reagan pretends. It is protective of a president whose approach to arms control, if not wrongheaded, has led to disastrous misperception around the world.

This problem arose because Mr. Reagan judged it a mistake to have named Eugene Rostow to the job two years ago. It would be a costly blunder to compound the error now.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The U.S. and China: A Limited Alliance

By Michael Parks

BEIJING — The strategic partnership that China and the United States spent most of the past decade fashioning has given way with the visit here of Secretary of State George P. Shultz to the realization that the two countries are simply not natural allies.

Each perceives the Soviet Union as threatening its security, but to such different ways and for such different reasons that efforts to develop a projected "alliance of interests" have failed.

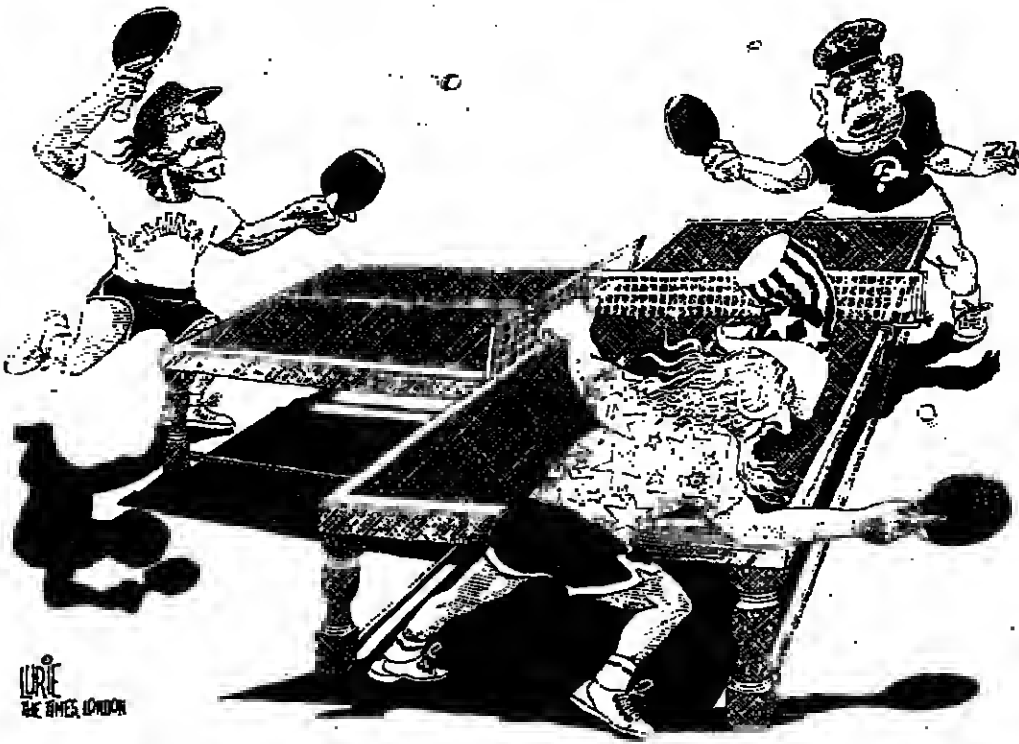
Before his departure, Mr. Shultz rejected the idea of Chinese-American relations based primarily on strategic considerations, although this was undeniably the American motive from President Richard M. Nixon's opening to China in 1972 through President Jimmy Carter's establishment of full diplomatic relations on Jan. 1, 1979.

But the strategic cooperation both countries envisaged, particularly in light of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, never materialized.

China and the United States have quarreled repeatedly and bitterly over Taiwan, especially over American arms sales to the Chinese Nationalists there. To the chagrin of conservatives in the Reagan administration, Beijing responded to Soviet overtures and opened a dialogue with Moscow last year. The offer of American weapons and military technology to modernize the Chinese Army was never taken up — and might not have been honored if it had been. Small disputes, ranging from textile exports to the United States to the defection of Chinese athletes, helped to create an atmosphere of mutual suspicion.

The result has been that each country has now recast its foreign policy, accepting as a working premise that any serious threat to the other affects its own interests, but abandoning plans to coordinate their activities to check the expansion of Soviet influence.

For the United States, this means that China is regarded as a regional power with a limited though recognized role to play in international affairs; Washington would like good relations with Beijing, which has become a major U.S. trading partner to the past four years, but is resigned to the fact that normal relations is all there can be.



BEIJING, CHINA

For China, the United States remains a prime supplier of the sophisticated equipment it wants for economic development, a market for both raw materials and consumer goods and a vast resource of the science and technology needed to speed the country's modernization.

But Beijing clearly feels free now to criticize Washington whenever it believes that the United States is guilty of "seeking hegemony." Even this reduced relationship is troubled by the acknowledged lack of "mutual trust and confidence," which politically magnifies even ordinary problems.

China recently warned, for example, that development of trade with the United States, now about \$5.5 billion a year, and perhaps even the overall relationship, had been jeopardized by a U.S. court judgment finding it in default on \$41.3 million in 72-year-old railway bonds; what normally would be a routine legal matter now is a serious political dispute.

In his talks with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, and the nation's foremost leader, Deng Xiaoping, Mr. Shultz set himself the task of establishing this mutual trust and confidence. The Reagan administration is committed to honoring its agreement of

last August to limit and gradually reduce American arms sales to Taiwan, Mr. Shultz declared again and again.

But the Chinese leaders called for "actual deeds rather than empty words and promises," the New China News Agency reported, quoting Mr. Deng and Mr. Zhao.

This confronts the Reagan administration with the difficult decision of whether to work out detailed limits for future arms sales and a timetable for their reduction — steps Washington has refused to take, for it would mean negotiating with Beijing the actual weapons it would provide to Taiwan.

Yet how else can Washington give Beijing tangible evidence of good faith on the Taiwan issue?

A more immediate test of the new Chinese-American relationship will be the speed and ease with which China and the United States resolve other problems, such as limits on Chinese textile exports to the United States, increased transfer of high technology to China and cooperation on the development of nuclear power.

A second test will be China's comments on U.S. policies around the world. Mr. Shultz contended before his talks here that most of the

Chinese criticism of the United States was due to misunderstanding of American intentions and that the two countries' interests often were parallel. Mr. Wu said after the visit that some measures of agreement had been reached, but that China remained critical on other issues.

Finally, China's talks with the Soviet Union will be closely watched. Although both sides say that the discussions, due to resume next month in Moscow, are proceeding slowly, some diplomats here believe the Kremlin is prepared to discuss a troop pullback on parts of the 4,500-mile (7,200-kilometer) common border. That would be significant.

"The balance of power in the world usually does not change any more with great flashes of lightning and volcanic upheavals, but rather with quiet recognition of shifts that have already occurred," a West European ambassador remarked after the Shultz visit. "That appears to be what has happened here. The Sino-American alliance, which was probably never meant to be, has finally dissolved, leaving us all waiting to see what will emerge instead."

The writer is the Los Angeles Times' correspondent in Beijing.

## Is Stability An Enemy Of Growth?

By J.W. Anderson

WASHINGTON — The hum on, among scholars and politicians, for a plausible explanation of the economic stagnation in the world's most productive industrial countries. Growth of output has been more or less zero in North America and Western Europe for more than three years. The conventional rears are wearing thin.

For 25 years, beginning in the 1940s, the industrial democracies enjoyed the most rapid rise of wages and living standards in history. Economic growth began to slip sharply after the oil crisis of 1973 and, around the end of the decade stopped. In the United States, West Germany and Britain, output is a bit lower than in early 1979.

To blame it all on oil prices, or unstable exchange rates, is no longer persuasive. Inflation has had something to do with it, but inflation is much the effect of low growth as cause. What else was happening?

One illuminating answer comes from the economist Mancur Olson in his recent book "The Rise and Decline of Nations." He observes it in most countries, during long periods of peaceful development "we tend to organize ourselves to protect their own livelihoods — and the effect is invariably bad for economic growth."

Along with much else, World War II destroyed a great tangled web of producers' cartels, trade associations and legal restrictions that hampered economic growth in continental Europe. In contrast, the United States, which was farthest from the destruction, has had the lowest rate of economic growth in the industrial world over the past three decades, and Britain, closer to the war but never invaded, has had the second lowest.

Mr. Olson argues that "with a British society has acquired so many strong organizations and customs that it suffers from an institutional sclerosis that slows its adaptation changing circumstances and to technologies."

Conventional theory holds that strong and stable political system important to economic development. If that is true, why did growth remain consistently high in France the late 1950s, when the country's teetering on the edge of a military coup over Algeria? And higher still Italy?

At a time when the organization special-interest group might otherwise have begun to slow down a continental economies, the arrival of the Common Market and the dismantling of tariffs forced on it another wave of disruption and change. It was Britain's history of luck to join the Common Market years after it was founded, just as it was finally slowing down.

International trade becomes so important that over, if you will, Mr. Olson's logic. He points out that international markets are especially difficult for anyone to organize and control. Foreign trade dilutes the ability of domestic producers to wage their markets to their own advantage. You can see the reaction in the vehement campaigns by trade associations and labor unions, both in the United States and in Europe, to keep down the menacing flow of imports.

Economics is based on the notion that people want to get rich. But real economic growth, at least in the industrial democracies, is a deeply threatening force. It may destroy the worker's present lot and push him toward another, which may even in another country, be less than his own. It may destroy the West German car factories. Fast-growing nations, such as Japan, become richer, but it also causes his life makes children grow up to be very different people from their parents.

Hardly anybody opposes growth in principle. But most people prefer pretty good at organizing themselves for protection against it, in ways that slow growth down.

Mr. Olson argues that peace and social stability are bad of course not. But he is offering politicians a warning that they are caught in a paradox.

Every government in the world looking for rapid economic growth the remedy to unemployment and other kinds of social distress. Throughout the democracies, people are busy building protective institutions to defend themselves from the effects of growth. Those institutions, in time, go on to become increasingly effective at holding down growth.

The Washington Post.

## Garbage Everywhere

Mount Everest is not the "there" it once was. It is a high-altitude dump strewn with the debris of its climbers: tents, oxygen bottles, tin food, cooking gas, pots and plates and plastic bags. The government of Nepal is concerned. "We are willing to take strong action" to enforce anti-litter rules, an official says.

The man to the mount still sees us, but think of him now as faintly pocked — by flags, lunar modules, film magazines, lens brushes. Space has not only stars but working satellites, dead satellites, spent rocket sections, a camera someone dropped and an astronaut's glove. Venus and Mars are burdened with vehicles.

If humankind were not so cosmically careless, this planet would not be so wondrously open a book. But space and stars are not of

this planet and neither, to a sense, is Everest. Like them, it is as much a part of the imagination as it is of the universe and for the same reason. Until 30 years ago when its peak was finally conquered, Everest stood for the untouchable and unapproachable, the last chance spot on earth. Now not only our footsteps violate it, but so does our trash.

We may enter and exit the world naked, but our stay is accompanied by an ever-increasing pile of junk. And having discovered how to leave Earth temporarily, we have also discovered an infinity of possible junkyards. "God gave Noah the rainbow sign," says the old slave song. "No more water, the fire next time!" Maybe not. Maybe it'll be garbage.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Some Common Interests

The United States and China are relatively new friends. There are still a number of differences between the two that remain to be ironed out. But the cooperative efforts of the two countries have been increasing steadily in recent years, and there are broad areas where their strategic interests converge.

Two issues in particular and one in general stand out. The specific issues are Afghanistan and Cambodia. The United States and China are both deeply concerned about the Soviet thrust into Afghanistan and the Soviet occupation of Cambodia. Both governments vehemently oppose Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia, which is being carried out with Moscow's direct support.

The more general issue is the Soviet Union's overall military influence in Asia. The Soviet role in Afghanistan and Cambodia, along with its continuing military presence along the Chinese border, raise grave questions about the Kremlin's long-term intentions in the Pacific. China is affected by the threats to its security along its border, and the United States by its longstanding economic and strategic interests in Asia.

In the long run, peace in Asia, no less than peace in Europe, must be secured by finding negotiated settlements to outstanding disagreements in the region. But the Soviet Union has demonstrated that in Asia, as in Europe, it will apply military pressure wherever it senses weakness. A strong and resolute approach to defense by the countries of the Pacific will deny the Soviets opportunities to exploit, and will increase the security of the entire region.

—The Voice of America.

### A Tightening in Poland

Much of what has recently happened in Poland reflects the domestic policies of the new Soviet general secretary — reinforcement of the security services and discipline at the expense of self-administration and reform. As a result the hunt for the underground Solidarity leaders has been intensified, together with encouragement of everyone to spy on everyone else. Solidarity leader Walesa has been subjected to a continuous barrage of media vilification in an attempt to undermine his continuing popularity. But the corruption charges against former government and party officials seem to have been pigeon-holed.

—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## U.S. Goes From Bang to Whimper on Salvador

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — It was almost a throwaway line to the congressional testimony of Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. He was doggedly defending the administration's "certification of progress" on human rights by the Salvadoran government, a condition imposed by Congress for continuing aid.

The Reagan administration bitterly opposed this congressional assumption of presidential prerogatives when it was enacted two years ago. But there was Mr. Enders strongly implying that the administration will offer no objection when the law comes up for renewal this year. Now you can put part of this down to the making of a virtue out of necessity, and part to the looseness of the law. Yet only in terms of the volume of human-rights violations, as distinct from their nature, could it be argued that El Salvador has made progress.

Still, the way Mr. Enders put it was significant: "The leverage [on the Salvadoran government] under certification has been helpful, indeed profound essential."

Essential? Is that to say that the administration's devotion to human rights and/or its influence to San Salvador is so feeble that congressional reinforcement is actually a necessity? That may not be quite the cry for help. ("Stop me before I kill someone") of the compulsive psychopath. But surely it is the beginning of a whimper in an administration policy that began two years ago with such a bang, with Alexander Haig drawing his famous line in the dust.

In those days we were told not to worry about the Salvadoran government's repressive ways, the "death squads" the awful carnage. The United States would give the govern-

ment the military tools and the training for successful counterinsurgency operations; democracy was just around the corner.

But now look: The rebels are running those U.S.-trained forces ragged. Mr. Enders himself publicly concedes a "standoff."

Mr. Enders's air of resignation to a measure of congressional oversight is not the only sign that at least some elements in the policy-making apparatus have a sense of being hip-deep in the El Salvador quagmire — and sinking. A heavy debate is shaking up within the administration over how to wriggle free.

You get some sense of this in the vehemence of the denials of any policy change. When it was reported recently that Mr. Enders had secretly endorsed a new split-level approach (continuing support for what passes

for a central government, while discreetly exploring a negotiated resolution of the conflict), UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, speaking in San Salvador, greatly oversimplified what Mr. Enders is actually up to.

She sought to reject any such notion in the name of "Washington, and the State Department, the White House and the U.S. government." And Secretary of State George Shultz has firmly rejected any negotiations that would allow the Salvadoran guerrillas to "shoot their way" into the government.

But what Mr. Enders has laid out in a memo to Mr. Shultz is much more of a presentation of alternative ways to arrange a solution through diplomacy than a hard and fast recommendation. He is reportedly looking for some way to broaden the peace-making effort, avoiding direct U.S. dealings with the rebels, while searching for a solution in a wider Central American context.

He would like to energize a concerted effort by the countries in the area with the most to gain by defusing the East-West aspect of the conflict (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, to cite examples). The ideal objective would be the removal of all outside involvement in the internal clashes — American as well as Soviet and Cuban. Some kind of multinational forces and institutions would be mobilized to make and keep the peace.

That is a tall order, and also a measure of how dismal the prospects look. Congress is increasingly restive. Score for the certification ritual for El Salvador spares talk of cutting the present military aid level (roughly \$26 million annually), even as the administration talks about the possible need to quadruple it.

Small wonder that Mr. Enders should be almost welcoming congressional constraints in the interest of strengthening the administration's hand — or that the realist at the State Department, at any rate, are beginning a search for alternative approaches to the Salvadoran problem.

The Washington Post.

## Paddling Upstream in Nicaragua

By Jonathan Power

SARAPIQUIL, Nicaragua — It's a bend in the river. Not V.S. Naipaul's Congo, but eerily similar. The same kind of deep jungle, the same broad sweep of the river. Perched on the bank overlooking a silver-gray sunset is a large, dilapidated elapso-barbo. It is owned by a Chinese trader, the only store for a hundred miles of river.

It is a silent river, with only the occasional dugout canoe to break the monotony. One hundred and thirty years ago it was very different. Then the Rio San Juan was the artery that linked the East Coast of the United States with the 1849 Gold Rush in California. It was the safest, quickest route across the continent — despite the sharks that migrate up the river.

Cornelius Vanderbilt organized a steamship line to transport the prospectors all the way by water, apart from a 12-mile coach ride overland from the shore of Lake Nicaragua, at the head of the river, to the port of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific.

Out of the dusk there is the sound of a heavy motor. It is a Sandinist Army barge. Seventy-five armed men to battle fatigues line its side. From a distance they look awe-inspiring. But as they disembark they are more of a ragtag bunch. Carelessly dressed, loosely ordered, there are among them a 12-year-old boy soldier, weighted down by his automatic AK-47, and an elderly veteran, old enough to be the boy's grandfather.

They have arrived to celebrate the wedding of one of the soldiers with a local girl. The wide wooden floor of the store has been cleared, the room decorated with streamers and there is dancing and food — simple fare without meat.

It seems far from the fighting on the northern Honduran border, where a similar patrol had a day before come under heavy fire from anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

For now this southern border with Costa Rica is quiet. In two days of traveling up river on the army barge the only flurry of military activity was when the anti-aircraft gunner decided to use his weapon, unsuccessfully, on birds nesting in the banks.

However, it might not stay so peaceful.

There have been reports of counter-revolutionary groups hiding in the Costa Rican jungle; three weeks ago the Costa Rican Civil Guard flushed out one of these camps. There are rumors linking the camps with the disaffected hero of the Sandinist revolution, Eden Pastora Gomez, known as Commander Zero. Mr. Pastora, who is now in exile in Costa Rica, once lived in a small village on the banks of the Rio San Juan not far from here, earning his living by fishing for sharks. It was from here he organized his dramatic capture of the presidential palace of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, the dictator.

Meanwhile, the atmosphere is placid. Yet one cannot help feel that if the counter-revolutionaries want to stir the waters this is a good place to do it. Up and down the coast on either side of the mouth of the Rio San Juan live bilingual English- and Spanish-speaking blacks, descendants mainly of Jamaicans who came a hundred years ago to work on the plantations.

While loyal to the new homeland, they have always been estranged from the majority Latin population. Somewhat left to their own devices, the Sandinists, in contrast, have been determined to bring them into the mainstream. According to local blacks, however, the Sandinists have been heavy-handed. Moreover, they have inundated the area with Cubans who, according to a well-informed Amnesty International source, have caused resentment. A number of blacks spoke to me of violent harassment by the Cubans and Sandinists against the unarmed locals. In one recent incident, described by three separate informers, six blacks were shot to death. "If you're not with them, you're assumed to be against them," said one.

A common objection, voiced by some members of the wedding party, is that the Sandinists have militarized the country. Everywhere one goes there are Sandinists and their rifles. The reason for this predates the growth of the counter-revolutionaries. It is perhaps, as one observer noted,

"an anesthetic for the young men — to take their mind off the country's economic problems."

All this is not to say that the Sandinists have lost their popularity countryside. Senior U.S. diplomats in Managua consider that the Sandinists are secure and that serious opposition is confined to older members of the middle class. Nevertheless there is enough dissent to cause the Sandinists continuing unease.

Given the Sandinists' penchant for paranoia one can expect that as the resentment and resistance grow the arm of repression will reach further. This is not the idyllic revolution promised.

The country, like the Rio San Juan, is flowing through a jungle.

The writer's visit to Nicaragua was financially supported by UNICEF. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

### Not Denied by All

Regarding "The Jerusalem Ethic" (IHT, Feb. 14).

The New York Times editorial on the Sabra/Chatila massacre report states, "It thus drew the chain of responsibility from the Christian Phalangists — whose barbarity is still unpunished, even denied in Beirut." Please note it is denied only by the Phalangists.

CARRIE N.M. THOMPSON, Beirut.

### Greed and Futures

Regarding "Greed and the Predator Ethic: One Victim Is the Economy" (IHT, Jan. 26).

Mr. Samuelson rightly observes that there has been a growth in effort spent to wrest wealth from others. He criticizes this trend because such effort is not productive in the sense that it does not contribute to economic well-being.

He might have cited the growth in property-related criminal activity to

support his thesis. But his choice of futures markets as the primary example of this trend toward wasteful effort is unfortunate.

A commodity futures contract is an agreement to deliver a certain amount of a good for a given price on a future date. If the market price falls below the contract price the seller of the contract wins, for he can purchase the good at the lower price and deliver it at the contract price. The contract's buyer loses. If winnings equal losses it looks as though it is a zero-sum game. Seemingly, nothing of value is produced. However, this is a superficial view.

All economists recognize the value of reducing risks attached to productive activity. A miller of flour is engaged to process grain if he can count on a supply at a guaranteed price in the future. Without this guarantee, he takes the risk that the price of grain and flour will fall while the grain is in process. Since the miller can enter the futures market he can reduce the risk of this loss. More flour is produced at lower prices be-

cause risk is reduced. The grain producer benefits and the result is not a zero-sum game.

Futures markets benefit the public. They have existed, and would continue to exist, even in the total absence of taxes, regulations, inflation, or other government policies that Mr. Samuelson rightly criticizes, because they often encourage predatory, and productive use of effort.

ROBERT HANEY SCOTT, Visiting Professor, Chinese University of Hong Kong.

### Cancel the Cut

Regarding "U.S. Must Repair Damage Done by Tax Cut" (IHT, Feb. 14).

David Broder's column is a brilliant and much-needed analysis of our economic troubles in the midst of a great public confusion. As a start, it should spur Congress to cancel the upcoming tax cut, which public opinion polls show the people are opposed to forgo.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

### FROM OUR FEB. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: 2 Held in Paris Spy Case

PARIS — What is believed to be an important case of espionage concerning the secrets of the new French dirigible balloon République and its lost model, the Patrie, was revealed yesterday by the arrest of two supposed spies in a Montmartre hotel. The accused, who are believed to have attempted to procure plans of the balloons to sell them to two foreign powers, are an Austrian architect and his mistress, a young German woman. Several detectives paid a surprise visit to the couple's room. A search resulted in the discovery of a number of documents, including a voluminous packet of letters written in German. The detectives found drawings relating to aerial navigation.

#### 1933: Mann Praises Hemingway

PARIS — Ernest Hemingway is judged the most important of the younger American writers by Thomas Mann, German novelist and Nobel Prize winner. He said, "American literature, as an essential aesthetic achievement," already exists. He thought Theodor Dreiser, not Sinclair Lewis, should have received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1931. "I feel that Dreiser's work is more vast, more complete," he said. "Of course, I admire Sinclair Lewis's work very much." Referring to John Dos Passos, Mann said, "His description of war and the bitterness of wartime experience is unique." He said both Hemingway and Dos Passos have their imitators in Germany.

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مكتبة الأمل







## ARTS / LEISURE

## The Many Faces of Leonard Baskin

By Max Wykes-Joyce  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — If one mentions the name of Leonard Baskin to a British collector, connoisseur or gallery-goer, the chances are strong that he will be thought of as a remarkable printmaker, especial-



Monotype portrait of E.L. Kirchner by Baskin.

ly associated with the poetry of Ted Hughes, many of whose books he has illustrated, starting with "Crow" in 1973.

Illustration, however, is the wrong word. Leonard Baskin agreed last week in the gallery where an exhibition has been

mounted to celebrate his 60th birthday. For the woodcuts that appear in, for example, "A Primer of Birds" are works of art in their own right, parallel to, rather than illustrative of, the texts, and inspired by a like-mindedness in poet and artist.

Relief sculpture appears to be one of Baskin's favorite forms. "In and of itself, it is a sculpture because it falls between the illusionism of two-dimensional painting and the fully-rounded three dimensions of free-standing sculpture. But reliefs shouldn't be hung on walls, but displayed like sculpture on stands. Do you know that marble relief of 'The Ascent' by Donatello in the Victoria & Albert Museum? That's a marvel of composition. And deeply moving in terms of humanity."

Many of his works are concerned with natural history, but he denied a particular interest in this field. "I have to say I am more interested in the nature of wonder than the wonder of nature. A praying mantis or a fat man symbolizing blooded Death, or a dead man or a dead crow — the subject is not important. It's the struggle to say what one has to say counts."

"Dead Crow" is reminiscent of the Baskin-Hughes collaboration, of which the most recent is "Primer of Birds," Hughes's poetic version of the 12th-century Persian "Conference of Birds." Baskin's related woodcuts portray "the divine flowers and vortices of bird-spirit, in which the earthly birds seek their naked mystic selves, and towards which they fly and run." This is the first production of the revived Gebenna Press, a private press for the making of limited edition hand-printed volumes, which Baskin set up in 1952 in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Though between the early '50s

and the early '70s it produced more than a hundred books, it remained dormant for a decade, until the 1981 "Primer." The next publication will be Baskin's "Diptych — 34 Etchings of Insects."

This is a relatively minor project among a number of major ones — Baskin is a sparklingly energetic artist. "Scheduled for next year I have a show of sculpture, drawings and graphics at the Kunsthaus, Mannheim; and, imagine the joy this gives me, a show of 80 graphics and 40 drawings at the Albertina in Vienna. And in terms of sculpture? You know about the Roosevelt Memorial in Washington? The design for the memorial is by Lawrence Halprin. It is to be a collaboration between three sculptors — George Segal, Robert Graham and myself. It will treat of Roosevelt's life in a symbolic way — leading to a relief portrait 30 feet square."

Baskin spoke of this gigantic task not lightly, but as if, though struggle it would be, it would, with God's grace, be a battle in which he would triumph.

"Honoring to Leonard Baskin," Leicester Fine Art, 9 Hereford Road, London W2, to March 20.



Leonard Baskin

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## The Immortal Bernhardt

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The most enduring mark left by a performing artist on the history of the last hundred years was imposed by Sarah Bernhardt. Her name has become synonymous with histrionic grandeur. Every actress today yearns to be what the fabled Sarah was.

"A player's name is writ in water," David Garrick, the great actor of 18th-century England, once gloomily complained. The actor's art, true enough, vanishes with him, but the legend of certain players — Garrick among them — survives.

The animated image of Bernhardt may be seen in the flickering, faded visions of the cinema's infancy. Her voice may still be faintly heard in her recitations recorded in her twilight years. But such remains offer feeble evidence of her powers in her prime.

Her note of pathos touched Queen Victoria and later Lenin. Victor Hugo knelt before her in gratitude for her playing of Dolls Sol in "Hernani."

Although March 23 will mark the 60th anniversary of her death, time has not staled her amazing story. New biographies continue to appear, together with volumes of photographs, portraits and posters. Plays about her abound on stage and television. A dozen movie actresses have threatened to impersonate her on the screen. As yet only one has ever dared: Greta Garbo in "The Divine Woman," a silent and apparently lost film based vaguely on incidents of Bernhardt's early career.

An enemy actress once dubbed Bernhardt "Sarah Barum." There was a grain of truth in the insult. She had the circus impresario's instinct for showmanship. Always in the news, she was one of the most famous women in the world for more than 60 years.

She was born in Paris, the illegitimate daughter of a Dutch-Jewish mother and a Belgian. Her mother was a courtesan of the Second Empire, and it was one of her mother's lovers, the Duc de Morny, half-brother of Napoleon III, who advised that she be taken from a Versailles convent school and entered as a pupil in the Paris Conservatoire. She made her debut at the Comédie-Française in 1862, playing a small role in Racine's "Iphigénie." Her initial success came later in 1869 at the Odéon and during the Franco-Prussian War she converted the theater into a hospital for the wounded and nursed.

Established as France's foremost actress, she formed her own company and toured the five continents, visiting the United States first in 1880 and returning there for return engagements until her farewell tour 1916-1918. No role awed her. In her mid-50s she was the adolescent Faigun of Rostand and came on as Hamlet.

"If there's anything more remarkable than watching Sarah act, it's watching her live," declared the dramatist, Victorien Sardou. "She could enter a convent, discover the North Pole, kill an emperor, or marry a Negro King and it would surprise me. She is not an individual, but a complex of individuals," another admirer explained.

Her autobiography, recently republished, is an astonishing work disclosing a most complex personality. She was violently opposed to capital punishment. When the anarchist Vaillant, whom she knew and liked, was sentenced to death, she bewailed his fate, but she waited all night on the balcony of a first-floor flat to see his execution.

"You, gentle reader, might not care to visit an execution — especially not that of a personal friend," wrote Max Beerholm ironically of this confession. "But, then, you see, you are not a great tragedian. Emotion for emotion's sake is not the law of your being."



Sarah Bernhardt in "Theodora," written for her in 1884.

She was the pet of royalty and the literati. She kept a menagerie of wild animals in her luxurious apartment. She took to the air not in a captive balloon, but in a free-flying one. She visited Thomas Edison in Menlo Park and the light-bulbs recorded her voice. Her love affairs were scandalous and unending. Her last lover, Louis Telly, escaped to play the American opera diva, Gertrude Farrar.

She was more than 70, but she reacted to this desecration like a schoolgirl. At the outset of World War I she was obliged to have her left leg amputated. With a wooden leg she continued to tramp the boards and undertake far-flung tours. She was in the midst of rehearsing for a new play and making a motion picture when death overtook her. She insisted on acting before the camera even when she had been confined to bed.

Her talent was not limited to her acting. The creative artist can be detected in her essays in sculpture, painting and dramatic literature. She tossed off a novel and revealed her courage in topical disputes by making a pro-Dreyfus stand during the notorious case that divided France, estranging her temporarily from her own son.

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A play, "Sarah et le cri de la langouste" (at the Théâtre de l'Oeuvre) seeks to offer a glimpse of the flamboyant star in her decline at her summer residence at Belle-Ile-en-Mer, off the Breton coast. Adapted from the original in English by the Canadian John Maxwell, it lifts its curtain on Sarah, elderly, ailing and world-weary, limping on her wooden leg in the gathering dusk. She attempts to outline material for her memoirs to her bumbling, distracted old servant and secretary, Piton. He listens and interrupts as she with infinite regret recalls scenes from her tumultuous past. In a second interlude the two convene for a midnight session of recollections in her boudoir. Part two of the title refers to the alleged cry of the crayfish on being thrown into the boiling water of the kitchen pot, in a word, the hopeless objection to inexorable destiny.

Dolphine Seyrig, an actress of charm and versatility, suggests the venerable tragedienne as she reminisces, now with melancholy resignation, now with comic derision, over the experiences of long ago. Georges Wilson, who has written the translation and staged the "Fragile Vignettes," plays the confused stooge with a flair for grotesque humor.

This wistful, respectful tribute to the divine Sarah, diverting and occasionally poignant, is sagacious in its tact. To call on any actress to illustrate Bernhardt performing Racine, or even Sardou's gory melodramas, would be to court calamity as all who have witnessed such dreary exercises are aware. Here the accent is not on the famed actress's extraordinary art, but on the wonderful woman who was the actress. It is the wonder of that woman that has made her immortal.

## Prices Decline in Several Fields at Drouot Sales in Paris

By Souren Melikian

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prices are beginning to drop in several fields. The fact that the supply of works of art is dwindling has failed to stem the downward trend. The sales at Drouot this week have provided some striking illustrations of this relatively new situation.

On Tuesday, Pierre Cornette de Saint-Cyr was conducting an auc-

tion that focused on academic painting of the later 19th century and included specimens of the Orientalist school and the Symbolist movement. Few could be considered to be of any consequence, with one obvious exception, a portrait done in 1887 by Alfred Stevens (1827-1906), of a young woman standing in a wooded landscape. This anticipates the Symbolist movement of the 1890s, with its love for weird and exotic details understood as symbols — there is a touch of the elf-in-the-woods about the young woman in white in a garland of blossoms in her blond hair. If such a painting had been offered at Sotheby's or Christie's last year, an estimate of at least \$10,000 (about \$15,400) would have been put on the picture. This week, however, it remained unsold as the hammer went down at only 60,000 francs (about \$8,860).

This failure was only partly made up for by the fact that the portrait of an "Oriental Woman with a Bowl of Roses" by Jean Portraits sold for same amount. It has

an easy appeal and its Middle Eastern subject still makes it a winner on the market, or so the average dealer thinks.

After the paintings came a substantial group of glass vases from the workshops of Daum and Gallé at Nancy, illustrating the so-called industrial production of the two firms. Such pieces were produced in small numbers, and because the acid-etching technique was used for the low-relief patterns, no two are alike. They should therefore not be dismissed out of hand. They were very popular until two years ago, when interest began to wane slightly; this year the Japanese no longer seem willing to absorb the large quantities that they were buying as late as 1981.

The most modest pieces were still fetching decent prices on Thursday. An elegantly shaped flask with circular body and tall tubular neck, for example, went for 2,000 francs, which is fair enough. But a mushroom lamp, one of the rarer Daum models of which the expert Jean-Pierre Camard only remembered seeing two other specimens, was knocked down at 8,700 francs. Bernie Danenberg, the Paris-based U.S. dealer who bought it, said that two years ago he would have had to pay at least 14,000 francs for it.

Most exquisite of all was a small vase signed D'Argy, with mauve sprays on a faintly golden translucent ground, which made a mere 1,500 francs. That is not surprising. Currently accepted wisdom is that D'Argy, whose design was as elegant as it is subdued and whose color scheme was subtle, is nobody. As dealers determine the price pattern in this field and private buyers mostly go after what is considered fashionable, D'Argy's pieces never fetch a great deal.

But the most blatantly underpriced piece was a gaming table by the Art Deco designer and cabinetmaker Clément Rousseau. This typical product of the late 1920s did not meet with the approval of professionals, who declared that it "lacked quality." This is debatable. The modern-looking octagonal top with reversible chessboard is sober-

ly elegant, and the solid mahogany and palm-tree wood used by Rousseau show the cabinetmaker's concern for quality. In my opinion, the person who got it at 6,600 francs made a splendid bargain.

Overall, the art of the late 19th century and of the Art Deco period did not do well, reflecting the worst and cheapest paintings.

Similar weaknesses affected some of the 17th- and 18th-century decorative works of art and furniture sold on the following day by Paul Renaud. The auction was all the more interesting in that many of the items came from estates and were sold without any reserve prices.

The most stunning case of underpricing affected an outstanding wall clock of the late 17th century. Designed in the form of a stylized sun, with superbly carved giltwood rays of varying lengths, it illustrates the decorative arts of the Louis XIV period on a high level, but was knocked down with hardly any competition at 6,200 francs. At five times that figure, the price could still be called conservative.

Another case of underpricing, although much less spectacular, affected a fine bracket clock of the Louis XVI period. The signature of Balthazar could be read on the roof. The beautifully chiseled ormolu foliage and formal patterns would certainly have justified a higher price than the 6,800 francs at which it was knocked down.

Even furniture occasionally seemed to be running into difficulties. While ramshackle bookcases of the late 18th century, vaguely neoclassical in style, went through the roof, despite their condition, with hardly any competition at 6,200 francs. At five times that figure, the price could still be called conservative.

This is not to say that prices as a whole tended downwards — they often varied erratically. There were

Grandcamp (1885) by Georges Seurat; "The Port of Sète" (1892) by Seurat's disciple, the Belgian painter Theo van Rysselberghe; "Les Brodeuses" (1895-96) by Edouard Vuillard; "La Rue des Abbesses" (1910) by Maurice Utrillo; "Woman" (1938) by Rufino Tamayo and Balhaus "The Living Room" (1942).

Comparable gifts from the Whitney estate were given to the Yale Art Gallery in New Haven, Connecticut, and the National Gallery of Art in Washington last December. The eight paintings have been chosen with particular regard to the existing collections of the museum.

The donations include two paintings by Pablo Picasso, "Head of a Sleeping Woman" (1907) and "Still Life With Fruit and Glass" (1908); "The English Channel at

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AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - NOUVEAU DROUOT

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IMPORTANT SALE OF JEWELLERY

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Solitaire diamond rings, emerald-cut, weighing 13.87 Cts, 5.74 Cts, 3.01 Cts, 2.87 Cts.

Two pendants in gold, diamond, turquoise and pearl.

Set of panel-brooches, bracelet, clip-earrings and clip-brooches, necklaces with diamonds and colored stones.

Jewels from the Roman, Restoration and Napoleon III periods.

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## The 'Idyllic Landscapes' of Claude Lorrain

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Claude Lorrain, known as Le Lorrain because he was born in Lorraine, may not be a dominant figure in Western art, but his work is filled with a radiance that remains with one.

To mark the tricentennial of his death, the National Gallery of Art in Washington and the Réunion des Musées Nationaux in Paris have organized a show (53 paintings, 75 drawings and 51 engravings) seen in Washington during the fall and now at the Grand Palais to May 16.

Lorrain (1600-1682) spent more than 60 years of his life in Rome. His subject with few exceptions was the "idyllic landscape" — though this description, not a real designation, indicates merely that he was not a portraitist or a painter of still lifes. His contemporary and compatriot, Nicolas Poussin, who also lived in Rome, has received more serious (and indeed solemn) attention but I find Lorrain more attractive, warmer, more luminous and capable of expressing just the opposite of what Poussin conveys in his timeless landscapes: a sense of the deep charm



### ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

#### Reagan Keeps Up the Suspense About Volcker's Future at Fed

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan, in his news conference this week, expressed his confidence in Anne M. Gorsuch's management of the Environmental Protection Agency, which he said had completed a splendid record that had been overlooked amid a "furry of accusations." But he declined to mention the nomination of Kenneth Adelman as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, saying that "the young man" was well-educated, very intelligent and had "experience with issues that are important to the United States and all."

But Mr. Reagan had nothing at all to say about Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. When asked what qualifications he would be looking for in a new Fed chairman and whether he would consider reappointing Mr. Volcker to that job, the president simply answered that he did not believe in talking about possible appointments in advance. "I'll just have to wait until the time comes," he said.

Mr. Volcker's appointment as chairman expires Aug. 6. His appointment as a member of the Federal Reserve Board actually runs until Jan. 31, 1982, but he would certainly not stay beyond next August if Mr. Reagan did not reappoint him as chairman.

The expectation has been growing in political and financial circles that the president will not reappoint Mr. Volcker to that job. Mr. Reagan's cool remark at his news conference this week appeared to strengthen that belief. As one leading financial authority, who requested anonymity, put it: "The administration keeps talking about team players, and Mr. Volcker is his own man. And the administration has come to appreciate the powerful potential of the Fed's monetary policy, economically and politically. It counts lots of points in the election. With the election just 15 months from next August, the president wouldn't want to hand the reins on money to somebody he could not count on as a team player."

**The president wouldn't want to hand the reins on money to somebody he couldn't count on.**

#### High Prestige

Nevertheless, Mr. Volcker has high prestige in financial circles in the United States and abroad, and it will be difficult for the president to find a replacement for him who will give administration monetary policy as much credibility.

While speculation over his tenure as Fed chairman was growing, Mr. Volcker was telling the Senate Banking Committee how he meant to go on promoting economic recovery while holding inflation down. He marked an important change in stating that, although the Fed would continue to set and watch various targets for the growth of the money supply, it would also monitor a new guideline — the growth of total domestic non-financial debt, which includes all borrowing by private non-financial businesses, households and federal, state and local governments, whether in the United States or abroad.

For the first time, Mr. Volcker said, the Federal Open Market Committee has announced its expectations of the growth of total domestic debt for the year ahead. The committee, he said, felt that a range of 8.5 percent to 11.5 percent in the coming year would be appropriate.

Those growth ranges for credit in 1982 now take their place beside new target ranges for the monetary aggregates: 4 percent to 8 percent for M-1, 7 percent to 10 percent for M-2 and 6.5 percent to 9.5 percent for M-3. (Among these ranges of the money supply, M-1 consists of currency, demand deposits, travelers' checks and other checking deposits; M-2, a broader definition, also includes money market mutual fund balances, Eurodollars, savings accounts and small time deposits; M-3 is broader still, adding large time deposits, institutionally held money market balances and other assets.)

#### Second Target

Thus, the Fed has moved to accept the operating change originally proposed by Professor Benjamin Friedman of Harvard. That the central bank adopt a two-target framework for monetary policy, focusing on both the money supply and the quantity of credit outstanding. In effect, Benjamin Friedman has updated Milton Friedman.

A deviation of either money or credit growth from its respective target range, under the new procedure, would be a signal warning the Fed to reassess the ease or tightness of monetary policy. Credit and money sometimes move in the same direction, but sometimes they take divergent paths. A fall in credit, even with the money aggregates rising, might signal an economic decline and the need for an easier monetary policy.

In accepting the two-target approach, Mr. Volcker has given himself more room to steer monetary policy judiciously, in response to economic pressures, rather than mechanically, in strict accordance with money-supply targets. He is already taking the money targets less seriously. As he said in his congressional testimony this week: "I neither bewail nor applaud the circumstances that have put a greater premium on judgment and less automaticity in our operations. It is simply a fact of life."

The Reagan administration, whose thinking about Fed policy was once dominated by tight monetarists, is no longer objecting to a monetary policy based more on "judgment" than on money-supply targeting. But the question now is whose judgment the president wants to prevail at the Fed — Mr. Volcker's or somebody else's.

The New York Times

### CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 18, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S. \$	DM	F.F.	Y.L.	Ghd.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
American Express	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of America	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Montreal	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of New York	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Paris	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Rome	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Tokyo	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Zurich	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of London	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Frankfurt	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Hamburg	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Cologne	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Bonn	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Düsseldorf	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Essen	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Dortmund	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
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Bank of Hamm	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Münster	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
Bank of Bielefeld	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600
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Bank of Münster	2.0600	1.1800	1.0800	1.3600	1.3600	1.3600		







BUSINESS BRIEFS

GE Plans a 2-for-1 Stock Split, Will Consider Dividend Increase

NEW YORK (Reuters) — General Electric said Friday that its board voted to recommend a two-for-one stock split for shareholder approval at the April 27 annual meeting.

General Electric said that if the split is approved, the board also planned at a May meeting to consider increasing the quarterly dividend to 95 cents a share from 85 cents on a pro rata basis.

The company added that it declared a regular quarterly dividend of 85 cents a share, payable April 25 to shareholders of record March 8.

Coffee May Be Added to Market

LONDON (AP) — The executive board of the International Coffee Organization is to meet Monday to decide on allowing more coffee to be put on the market, the organization said Friday.

The board determined last fall that when the average 15-day price reached \$1.25 a pound, the board should authorize the release of an additional 500,000 bags of coffee.

The organization's average composite 15-day average was \$1.2470 a pound Thursday. A bag holds 132.2 pounds (60 kilograms).

FBI to Investigate Failed Bank

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee (UPI) — The Federal Bureau of Investigation will investigate whether United American Bank had committed any crimes by lending bank directors and their relatives \$54.8 million in 1982, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. said Friday.

Alan Whitney, an FBI spokesman, said that the FBI would join the investigation because of the "size and complexity" of the failed bank, which Monday became the fourth-largest bank to fail in U.S. history.

William Isaac, FDIC chairman, said the bank's total losses were \$160 million, including \$142 million in delinquent loans. He said the FDIC would have to absorb \$90 million of that amount and First Tennessee National Corp. of Memphis, Tennessee, which bought the insolvent bank, would absorb the rest.

Delta Air to Restructure Fares

ATLANTA (UPI) — Delta Air Lines announced Friday a restructuring of its fare structure, replacing thousands of individual fares with nine basic fare types. Ticket prices will not be reduced, Delta officials said.

The changes, which will take effect March 1, will eliminate 25,000 fares in 2,700 markets, the company said. The total number of Delta's fares will be reduced 60 percent.

The new fares include several first-class and coach fares, super-saver fares, simple-saver fares, a "Visit USA" fare for foreign tourists and a military fare, officials said.

U.S. Won't Block Engine Venture

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. Justice Department said Friday that it does not intend to challenge a proposed venture between Briggs & Stratton and Lombardini of Italy to make small diesel engines in the United States.

Briggs & Stratton and Lombardini currently manufacture small diesel engines in Europe.

The two companies had asked the department whether it believed that the proposed venture might violate antitrust laws.

Company Notes

J.P. Morgan has filed a registration statement for a proposed offering of 2,500,000 shares of adjustable-rate cumulative preferred stock, Series A, with a stated value of \$100 a share.

Schering-Plough said it will build the world's first commercial interferon manufacturing plant in Shanghai, China, starting next month.

REPCO, a Chicago brokerage firm, said its chairman agreed to \$225,000 in fines relating to a complaint accusing the firm of violating federal regulations on commodity speculation.

Asia Bank Says China Seeks Membership

MANILA — China has asked to join the Asian Development Bank but wants Taiwan to be removed first from the 44-nation institution, Masao Fujioka, the bank's president, said Friday. Taiwan helped to organize the bank in 1966.

"Recently, China contacted us to say that they want to be a member, and the bank is now exploring the matter," Mr. Fujioka said at a news conference.

Many of the bank's member countries, including Japan and the United States, support China's membership, Mr. Fujioka said. But he declined to speculate if that also meant that they favored removing Taiwan.

Noboru Takeshita, the Japanese finance minister, said in Tokyo Friday that Japan agreed "in principle" with China's membership in the bank in keeping with its recognition of Peking as the only legitimate Chinese government.

The bank's board of governors must decide on Taiwan's continued role in the bank by a two-thirds vote, representing not less than three-fourths of the members' voting power. Votes are allocated in proportion to countries' contributions to the bank's capital.

Mr. Fujioka declined to say if the China question would be taken up at the bank's annual board meeting in Manila in May but said he already has referred the matter to the bank's board.

Although noting that China is eligible for membership under the bank's charter, Mr. Fujioka said that "I want to state that Taiwan is a founding member and has been a good member as of today."

Mr. Fujioka also announced Friday that the bank has agreed on a general capital increase of 105 percent in the authorized capital of \$79 billion, effective in April. No changes will be made in existing shares, he said.

France Sees Deficit Narrowing in 1983

PARIS — An expansion of French exports should limit France's 1983 trade deficit to 60 billion French francs (about \$8.2 billion) after 93.3 billion in 1982, Trade Minister Michel Jobert said Friday.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table with multiple columns listing various financial instruments and their prices.

Britain Sets Cut in Oil Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

hoped to avoid setting off a price war.

Not all of Britain's customers were satisfied, however. Industry sources said, and some traders believed, that Gulf Oil Corp. was seeking a bigger cut. Gulf officials were not available for comment.

At a major British oil company, an executive said the BNO's price cut proposal "could hardly have been less" than \$3. He and other executives predicted, however, that oil buyers will grudgingly accept the pricing plan unless crude prices elsewhere fall more sharply.

At BNO, an official said that the proposal could change if market conditions warrant. He said oil buyers and suppliers have two weeks to respond, but that BNO expects to have their reactions by the middle of next week.

Under British policy, BNO's prices are supposed to reflect market value. One indication of that is the spot, or noncontract, market, where prices for North sea crude have been fluctuating around \$29 for the past three weeks. Those prices, however, are probably artificially low, analysts say, because traders have bid prices down to hedge themselves against the risks of a price plunge.

On Friday, spot market traders reported little activity. They said the market was waiting for OPEC's reaction.

Britain's oil output of about 2.4 million barrels a day, the fifth-largest producer in the world, and Norway's daily production totals 550,000 to 600,000 barrels. World output is currently estimated at 45 million barrels a day.

Although OPEC accounts for only a little more than a third of the world's oil, it has been the catalyst for the oil price rise since 1973, especially in the wake of its recovery from the oil embargo. OPEC has been strong and oil demand grows. OPEC has that opportunity, analysts say, because Western oil inventories have dwindled and producers outside OPEC lack the capacity to raise their output significantly.

The rub is that OPEC has never been good at agreeing on anything beyond a floor for prices. The next week or so will thoroughly test OPEC's ability to compromise.

"There's got to be some kind of volume agreement," a U.S. oilman said. Otherwise, he said, "it's hard to see the bottom" for prices.

The pound, which has taken a severe beating recently on the expectation of a fall in oil prices, rose slightly after the British announcement. Dealers said that a cut of \$3.50 a barrel had been expected.

Farmers in U.S. Make Big Cuts

WASHINGTON — American farmers, facing depression-era prices because of huge grain stocks, say they plan to make drastic reductions in the planted acreage this year in an attempt to bring supply back in line with demand.

The Agriculture Department reported on Thursday that its annual survey of farmer's planting intentions shows producers of the grains and fibers with the most serious surplus problems are cutting back 1983 acreage from 15 to 32 percent.

Floating Rate Notes

Table with multiple columns listing various floating rate notes and their details.

Lloyds Bank Profit Down 18%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lloyds Bank reported Friday that its pretax profit in 1982 fell 18 percent, mostly because of increased provision for bad and questionable loans for an 18-percent decline in pretax profit in 1981.

The bank said that earnings dropped to £315.9 million in 1982 from £385.6 million the previous year as the charge for bad and doubtful debt provisions rose to £218.9 million from £85.7 million.

"As expected," said the bank's chairman, Sir Jeremy Morse, "there is a big increase in provisions for bad and doubtful debts both at home and abroad, reflecting the troubled state of the world economy. But our balance sheet remains strong; trading results before provisions have continued to improve; and the cover enables us to increase the annual dividend by 15 percent."

The bank said that virtually every nation felt the effects of the recession and that provisions were spread across its business in different parts of the

world, affecting both commercial and sovereign risks.

Lloyds said its British business continued to grow and that its 1982 base lending rate averaged 11.9 percent, down from 13.2 percent in 1981. Loan growth was particularly strong, but dependence on interest bearing deposits increased and margins narrowed.

It said non-interest bearing current accounts showed only a modest rise.

Lloyds said its international operations saw a £23.7 million swing from surplus into deficit because of the translation of foreign currency working capital into sterling.

The operating profit for 1982 for Lloyds Bank and domestic subsidiaries was £210.3 million, down from £231 million in 1981. Lloyds & Scottish £7.3 million versus £14.4 million, and Lloyds Bank International £35.5 million, down sharply from £138.7 million.

U.S. Handles New Accounts Easily

(Continued from Page 7)

of the funds in the new bank accounts came from within the banks and savings and loan associations themselves. Depositors diverted dollars into the new money-market deposit accounts from passbook and checking accounts. All Savers certificates and maturing \$10,000 minimum, six-month certificates of deposit.

According to the Federal Reserve, the amount of bank certificates of deposit outstanding declined \$30.4 billion between Dec. 14 and Jan. 26.

But the domestic financial system wasn't even tested by the huge funds transfer, according to banking experts.

The money-market funds themselves were not at risk, and they had no difficulty adjusting to the situation. The new deposit accounts, which have no interest ceiling, were designed to enable financial institutions to compete directly with the funds, which for years had offered small savers the only opportunity to get high interest rates.

The money funds pooled the funds of thousands of investors and bought high-yielding, short-term securities such as the \$1 million certificates of deposit sold by commercial banks and commercial paper sold by companies.

As interest rates skyrocketed in the late 1970s and early 1980s, money-market funds became a major force in the nation's financial system. Their assets grew to more than \$200 billion, much of it money that had been in commercial banks and savings and loan associ-

ations. The funds, in effect, lured money from banks and S&Ls that had been costing those financial institutions 5 percent, then "lent" it back to the banks at higher rates (often 15 percent or more) by purchasing bank certificates of deposit.

The money funds prepared themselves well for the onslaught of the new bank accounts, said William Sullivan, vice president and chief money-market analyst for the Bank of New York. They met most of the withdrawal demands from the proceeds of the securities that mature each day. (The average money fund has investments with maturities of 39 days, according to Donoghue's Money Fund Report.)

Even when the funds had to sell some assets to come up with cash, they had no trouble disposing of them, because there is a vast market for most of the securities in which the funds invest, and in most cases the value of the securities has increased since the funds bought them because interest rates have been falling.

"We were fortunate; we were able to meet all our demands from the proceeds of each day's maturities," said Eugene Glasser, who heads the two money-market funds run by the brokerage firm Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

"We didn't have to sell anything. But even if we would have had to, we would have felt confident in doing so," he added.

Had interest rates been rising after the new accounts were introduced, the value of securities held by money funds might have been declining, which would have increased the possibility of losses by the funds.

Meanwhile, banks and savings and loan associations find themselves with about \$40 billion to \$50 billion of new deposits — funds other than those merely transferred from another account.

That cuts both ways, according to James Wooden, who analyzes the banking industry for Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith, the giant brokerage firm.

Having deposits back in the banking system is good for banks and the economy, he said. But many banks will have problems using the new funds efficiently, because loan demand is still weak.

Giant banks like Citicorp or Chase Manhattan can easily use the new funds to replace outstanding CDs. But smaller banks with deposit bases consisting primarily of consumer accounts have fewer uses for the new money.

Mr. Wooden said that he worried that banks might end up cutting rates on loans sharply. That would put severe pressure on bank profits, he said, especially at a time when the one-time cost of consumer deposits fluctuates on a daily basis, depending upon what the bank is paying on the money-market deposit accounts.

Feldstein Hopeful About Rate Drop

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Interest rates for such long-term consumer loans as home mortgages should start dropping to six to nine months if the economic recovery now beginning does not start a new wave of inflation, President Ronald Reagan's chief economist said Friday.

Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, also conditioned his forecast on Congress making it clear that it is determined to stem the huge federal deficits looming for the second half of the decade.

But "the combination could make for a substantial decrease in long-term rates" later this year, he told the Senate Banking Committee.

Mr. Feldstein gave no estimates of how far he expected interest rates to decline as the consumer level. But Samuel Pierce, the housing and urban development secretary, had said earlier that he could envision mortgages dipping to the 9-to-10 percent range.

The rate on federally subsidized mortgages now is 12 percent and most conventional mortgages are going for a little over 13 percent. Mr. Pierce said that each drop of half a percentage point in interest rates enables 600,000 to 800,000 more potential buyers to qualify for a home.

For the time being, however, the outlook is murky because Mr. Feldstein and other forecasters indicate that they have more hope than faith about what will happen.

One of the keys is how well the Federal Reserve Board will play under a whole new set of banking rules as it attempts to balance the need to keep enough money moving into the economy to boost recovery with the need to avoid a new burst of inflation.

Mr. Feldstein acknowledged that it would take a couple of months before the Fed gets a better sense of the money supply — let alone controlling it.

The Fed's ability to monitor money has been hurt by banking deregulation that took effect in mid-December. This deregulation allows banks, credit unions and savings and loan associations to offer money-market accounts and the so-called Super-NOW accounts. The result has been a tremen-

dous flow of money — \$200 billion — into those accounts. And that has skewed the money-supply figures, since much of the influx is believed to be coming from private mutual-fund accounts previously not included in the money supply measure to which the Fed pays most attention.

On the surface, it appears that basic figure — called M-2 — has grown about 30 percent in the past few weeks, which is about three times what the Fed was aiming for and a sharp enough jump to make some analysts wary of a new round of inflation.

M-2 includes currency in circulation, travelers' checks and checking deposits at financial institutions. It also includes small savings and other time deposits, money-market funds and some other items.

Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey, said that he had detected a sense of instability because of uncertainties about the money supply. Mr. Feldstein acknowledged that "we do have to pay a certain price" in moving away from restrictive banking policies that, he said, have outlived their usefulness. "It does make monetary policy more difficult at this time," he said.

He also acknowledged that he had picked up some of the same sense of disorientation in his frequent talks with private financial analysts.

"Thinking in the financial community has changed a bit," he said. "People were not worried about (the money supply) six months ago; they are very worried about it now."

Mr. Feldstein acknowledged that "it is a confusing time" but said the policies outlined earlier this week by Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker are "commendable."

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500	323.25-323.50	324.00-324.25	324.00-324.25
1000	323.25-323.50	324.00-324.25	324.00-324.25
2000	323.25-323.50	324.00-324.25	324.00-324.25
3000	323.25-323.50	324.00-324.25	324.00-324.25

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### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

#### Global Situations

By Maurice J. Teitelbaum

**ACROSS**

1 He wrote "The Soldier"

7 Rome Beauty

12 Kind of wale

17 Vol.

21 Lindsay's partner

22 Cutting tool

23 Part of Pliny's wardrobe

24 Drought victim

25 German store employee?

27 Rock support

28 City east of Cairo Bay

29 Lhasa—

30 Tibetan dog

31 The "Splendid Splinter"

32 Libyan law enforcers?

34 Drupe

36 Trig

38 de plume

39 Former Hyde Park resident

40 Irish neighbor

42 Feet: P.

44 Part of NATO

45 Dustin Hoffman role

46 New Jersey money changers?

48 Hyson, e.g.

**DOWN**

1 Row

2 Figure of speech

3 La Crosse, in Italy

**ACROSS**

60 Omahomes

61 Place for an aspiring fl.

62 Fish trap

63 "Ode to—" Collins

64 English scholar: 18th century

65 Fourth Estate

67 Angel's sign of joy

68 Farm adjunct

71 Basis of std. time

72 Bell ringer, at times

73 Ensurp

74 Vaudeville family

76 W. Hemispheric group

78 German U.N. employee

81 Luckman of football fame

82 E. Indian

84 Michigan entertainers?

85 Paste

86 French explorer

88 Cry heard at St. Andrews

89 Burns's always

91 Sagebrush

92 Entertain spontaneously

93 Sydney Pollack film: 1982

100 Use a Mason jar

**DOWN**

7 Start of a kindergarten refrain

8 Kabul

9 Mos. comely

10 N.Y. line

11 Light

12 — Thurmond of S.C.

13 Snooker, e.g. 14 Meredith's "The—"

15 Scaramouch

16 Verse form

17 Game having chukkers

18 Tamboff

19 Vitamin C source

20 Picayunish

22 Author Keyes

23 Stance

24 Aggressive type

25 Center of interest

27 Prone

28 Glossy fabric

29 Musical teacup

44 On the Marmara

46 Actor Ray

47 African entertainer?

48 Like some grasses

49 Aryan people of Caucasus

50 Author of la

51 English therapist, perhaps?

52 Camboian family

53 Keystone of early films

54 Typ.

55 Pulitzer Prize dramatist: 1967

56 Molders

58 Musical upbeat

62 Symposium topic, for Plato

63 Bloomery

64 Drama-school subject

66 Sch. groups

68 Deer playground

70 White House monogram

73 Apr. collectors

74 11 x DXXV + 1

75 Ode: Comh.

76 Prefix for play or band

77 Type of fly

79 Impediment

80 Resolution time in Toledo

81 Poem

82 "—boom-de-ré"

83 Kitchen visitors of yore

84 Damsy deposit

85 Drama-school subject

86 Radar displays

87 Transmitted

88 Agrants

91 In— (in position)

92 Danish measure of length

94 U.S. author: 1908-55

96 Host

97 Avant-garde member

98 Bathroom fixture

99 Put to use

103 Cause to function

104 Scale note: Var.

105 Musical 106 Trucking rig

108 Proun

111 "Sapfo" and "Tack" author

112 Town near Perugia

116 Girder

117 Type of theater

118 S.C. and e.a.

120 Wahoo

122 Bird, e.g.

123 Mole, maybe

124 Widgets

125 Popular flavoring

126 Wireless word

127 Not pinguid

128 Result when a tap isn't tip-top

130 A Churchill successor

132 Horn, e.g.

137 Suffix with law or saw

138 Associate of Luna

### PEANUTS

WHAT HAPPENED? YOU HIT ME, YOU BLOCKHEAD!

I DIDN'T HIT YOU... YOU RAN INTO MY FIST

WHAT WAS YOUR FIST DOING IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SIDEWALK?

IF YOUR BROTHER HAD GIVEN MY SISTER A VALENTINE, THIS NEVER WOULD HAVE HAPPENED...

THAT'S RIGHT! IT WAS MY SWEET BABBOO'S FAULT!

I'M NOT YOUR SWEET BABBOO!

WORM!

GET OUT HERE! THIS IS THE EARLY BIRD!

HEY, HAVE A HEART... I OVERSLEPT!

DROP DEAD!

B.C.

DANA WANTED ME TO TAKE HER OUT TO DINNER TONIGHT

I TOLD HER THAT WOULD BE TOO EXPENSIVE

SO SHE FIGURED OUT A WAY TO MAKE IT MUCH CHEAPER FOR ME

HOW?

SHE WENT WITH SOMEONE ELSE

POOR SARGE. DOESN'T HE HAVE ANY CLOSE FRIENDS TO GO PLACES WITH?

NOBODY CAN GET CLOSE TO SARGE

WHY?

HE TAKES UP BOTH SEATS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD OF ID

REX MORGAN

DENNIS THE MENACE

### WEATHER

ALGARVE	16	61	72	54	Fair
ALGERIA	12	12	12	12	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	12	12	12	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	14	17	20	Snow
ANTWERP	13	14	17	20	Snow
ATHENS	14	15	18	21	Snow
AUCKLAND	24	25	28	31	Snow
BANGKOK	34	35	38	41	Snow
BARCELONA	13	14	17	20	Snow
BELGRADE	13	14	17	20	Snow
BERLIN	13	14	17	20	Snow
BIRMINGHAM	13	14	17	20	Snow
BOSTON	13	14	17	20	Snow
BRAZILIA	13	14	17	20	Snow
BUEENOS AIRES	13	14	17	20	Snow
CAIRO	22	23	26	29	Snow
CAPE TOWN	22	23	26	29	Snow
CHICAGO	22	23	26	29	Snow
COPENHAGEN	13	14	17	20	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	15	16	19	22	Snow
DALLAS	15	16	19	22	Snow
DUBLIN	13	14	17	20	Snow
EDINBURGH	13	14	17	20	Snow
FLORENCE	13	14	17	20	Snow
GENEVA	13	14	17	20	Snow
HARARE	13	14	17	20	Snow
HELSINKI	13	14	17	20	Snow
HONG KONG	13	14	17	20	Snow
HOUSTON	13	14	17	20	Snow
JERUSALEM	13	14	17	20	Snow
LAS PALMAS	13	14	17	20	Snow
LIMA	13	14	17	20	Snow
LISBON	13	14	17	20	Snow

### BOOKS

#### LETTERS TO PHIL

Memories of a New York Boyhood, 1848-1856

By Gene Schermernhorn. 96 pp. 34 drawings by the author. \$10.95.

New York: Bantam Books, 1982. 34 drawings by the author. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Fred Ferretti

Gene Schermernhorn's New York was 23d Street, unimproved, in the 1840s and '50s, a farm-surrounded neighborhood of Manhattan quite "far out of town." In fact, the Manhattan of Gene Schermernhorn's boyhood, the city of new gaslights, water newly pushing in from the Croton reservoir, of heavy horse-drawn traffic, just about ended at Eighth Street. There was no Central Park up-town, nor a Brooklyn Bridge down-town, and Fifth Avenue was a muddy, rutted stagecoach route. But there was lots to do for a boy of 10 in that New York of 1852, such as running with the volunteer firemen, sleigh riding on Broadway, lassoing loose pigs along Sixth Avenue, gazing at the Crystal Palace, which opened on Fifth Avenue and 42d Street in 1853, fishing in any of the network of ponds around Kip's Bay.

Gene Schermernhorn was one of the long line of New York Schermernhorns, Dutch settlers who arrived in the 1600s, quickly established themselves as members of the mercantile elite and remained a force in the city's financial life for centuries. The family name still graces Schermernhorn Street in Brooklyn, Schermernhorn Hall at Columbia University, Schermernhorn Row at the South Street Seaport.

Gene's letters to his nephew Phil somehow became separated from the Schermernhorn family and were discovered in a thrift shop in the 1970s.

In them, Gene recalls having had such a good time as a boy growing up in that youthful, somewhat undefined city of 1850, that in 1886, in his mid-40s, as his city began to swell, sprawl and change, he felt a need to communicate those happy boyhood memories to his nephew.

"I propose to write for you some things which I can remember about New York when I was a boy; for I think that some day — when you are a little older perhaps, you will like to know something about it," he wrote. "I doubt if you care for such things now, but I will try to amuse you at present with what I and other boys did and to interest you when you are older and can appreciate the great changes that have taken place. It is not so very long ago and I don't mean to tell you any 'old man's yarns' for I am not quite a grandfather but only Your Uncle Gene."

And so, looking backward from his perspective of 44 years, Gene Schermernhorn began on Dec. 8, 1886, a series of 10 letters that spanned a little more than two years. They are nostalgic, wonder-

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Sniffing Out the EPA

WASHINGTON — I walked past the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington the other day with another newspaperman, and we were both nearly overcome by the stench coming from the building.

"What do you make of that smell?" I asked my friend.

"I don't know. It could be PCB or dioxin or some other industrial waste. It does have a familiar odor."

"I can't believe they'd be using the EPA building to store toxic waste," I said. "They may be incompetent, but they're not stupid."

"Let's go in," my friend said. "There could be a story here."

We went into the building and told the guard that we'd like to talk to someone about the EPA hazardous waste program. He handed me a pass and two gas masks.

When we went to the office he directed us to, we found a woman stuffing material into a paper shredder.

"What are you doing?" I asked her.

"I'm shredding material that the congressional committee has subpoenaed in regard to our superfund cleanup program."

"Isn't that dangerous?" my friend asked her.

"This stuff is poison and we have to get rid of it," she said. "What's poisonous about it?" I wanted to know.

"It could compromise all the deals we've made with companies who are guilty of dumping toxic material. If these papers got into the wrong hands, many top people in the EPA could get sick."

"But isn't it against the law to shred papers that have to do with toxic waste?" I asked.

"Absolutely not. These papers are being shredded under executive privilege."

"Aren't you afraid of being held in contempt of Congress?"

"I'm only doing my job. If you want to talk to anyone about the

legal aspects, speak to Mr. Sniff, in the next office."

Sniff was very nervous when we walked in. "I'm not allowed to talk to the press unless I have two witnesses with me," he called in two other lawyers, and turned on his tape recorder. "Now, what do you want to know?"

"Why are you shredding papers about your toxic waste program?"

"We don't want them to get into the wrong hands. We have several cases pending against companies that have been dumping chemicals, and we prefer their lawyers didn't see the evidence."

"But if you shred the papers, how can you use them in court?"

"We don't intend to go to court. We prefer to settle with them so they won't have to stand trial."

"If they violated the law, shouldn't they be brought to justice?"

"What would that accomplish? Our job is to get companies to clean up their act. If we took a hard line, they'd only get mad at us and dump more waste."

My friend said, "What about the people who have been driven out of their homes by dioxin and PCB and those who are being poisoned by the water around the dumps?"

"We've done a study on that problem."

"Can we see it?"

"No, it's confidential. If we publish the results we might be revealing the secrets of the companies we don't like."

A secretary came in and said, "Mr. Drum of Titanic Chemical is on the phone."

The lawyer picked up his phone. "Drum, we just got a report from the whistleblower in our Pittsburgh office that your company is dumping uranium waste under the high school football stadium. Are you aware that's a no-no?"

"Oh, you were? Well, be a good fellow and stop it. Thanks a lot. What Congress doesn't know won't hurt them." He hung up and turned to us.

"Now, if you'll excuse me, we've got a lot of work to do here."

I left with my newspaper pal. We handed in our passes and gas masks to the guard.

Suddenly, my friend said, "I know what this stench smells like."

"What?" I asked him.

"Watergate. It stinks like a Watergate."

"I think you're right."

## Third \*\*\* in Brussels

PARIS — Pierre Romeyer's Brussels restaurant has been awarded a third Michelin star for excellence. Romeyer joins two other Brussels restaurants — La Villa Lorraine and Comme Chez Soi — to carry the Michelin three stars.

## Civilization Conquers the Bushmen

By Robert Weller

The Associated Press

XGI DIGGINGS, Botswana

The Bushmen of the Kalahari

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Bushmen meet Coke in a scene from "The Gods Must Be Crazy," a Botswana film currently playing in Paris.

The Xhosa call themselves the "Xhosa" or the "people who talk too much." They often explode into chatter punctuated by noisy clicks. Seven or eight talk at the same time, mostly about food and how to divide it. Five click sounds dominate the Bushman language. They cannot be reproduced in Western spelling. The clicks are shown in this story by X's.

One such conversation included the sentences, "I am killing myself with too much tea," and, "The banger is grabbing me."

"You'd think people who have lived all their lives only five feet apart would have run out of things to say," Marshall says.

Caring dances, when men often fall into trances, still take place but Bushmen lost the prehistoric art of rock painting in the 19th century.

Bushmen have changed physically. Too, the famed large buttocks of the women remain, now hard to see under Western skirts and unneeded for what scientists say was their main purpose — to store fat. But studies show that Bushmen now average 5-foot-4, 140 pounds, with 5-year-14-inch 80 years ago, apparently the result of better nutrition.

The Bushmen once occupied large areas of southern Africa, in what are now the countries of South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Now there are an estimated 26,000 living in Namibia and 29,000 in Botswana.

Few, if any, remain untouched by the 20th century. Dr. Philip Tobias, medical school dean at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, and leader of many Kalahari expeditions, says 2,000 to 5,000 Bushmen live in the center of the basin may yet live mostly by hunting and gathering food in the old way.

Even there, relief agencies have dug waterholes and sent in famine supplies.

"For the Bushman, dependency is a relatively painless road to development," says Brooks.

Some customs survive from the old hunter-gatherer lifestyle — sharing, visiting and talking non-stop.

The Bushmen were drawn to Tsumkwe by welfare payments and by high wages offered by the South African Army. The army uses Bushmen to track black na-

tionalist guerrillas fighting to wrest the territory from South African control and make it independent.

"Bushmen born since 1960 couldn't track themselves off a money football field," Marshall says.

In interviews conducted with Yellen or Marshall translating, the Bushmen seem to agree.

"We have taught our kids how to hunt but they haven't learned very well. They just eat cornmeal," says Cumsa, about 50, who works at Xgi Diggings, an excavation in the sandy, thornbush country of the northern Kalahari basin.

Nkai, a woman of the Xhosa branch of the Bushmen, says, "My son has shot a rabbit. But he can't track."

"The kids might be able to identify five or six wild foods. The Bushmen women used to be able to do 100 to 200," Marshall says.

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